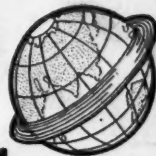


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THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS



EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

JANUARY, 1912

(1)

Labor and Dynamite

Persia, Russia, and Shuster

American Cities and the Short Ballot

The Search for an American Potash Supply

What the British Have Done for India

The German Elections of 1912

Philippine Trade To-Day

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Astor Place, NEW YORK

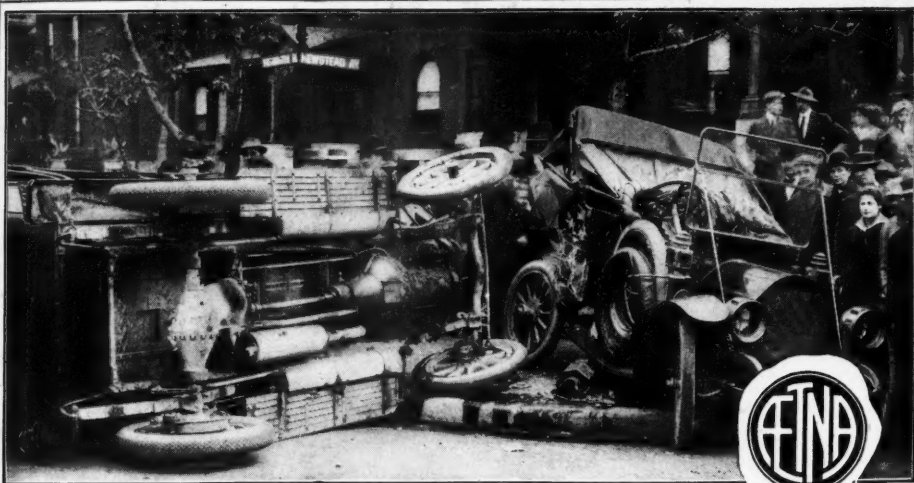
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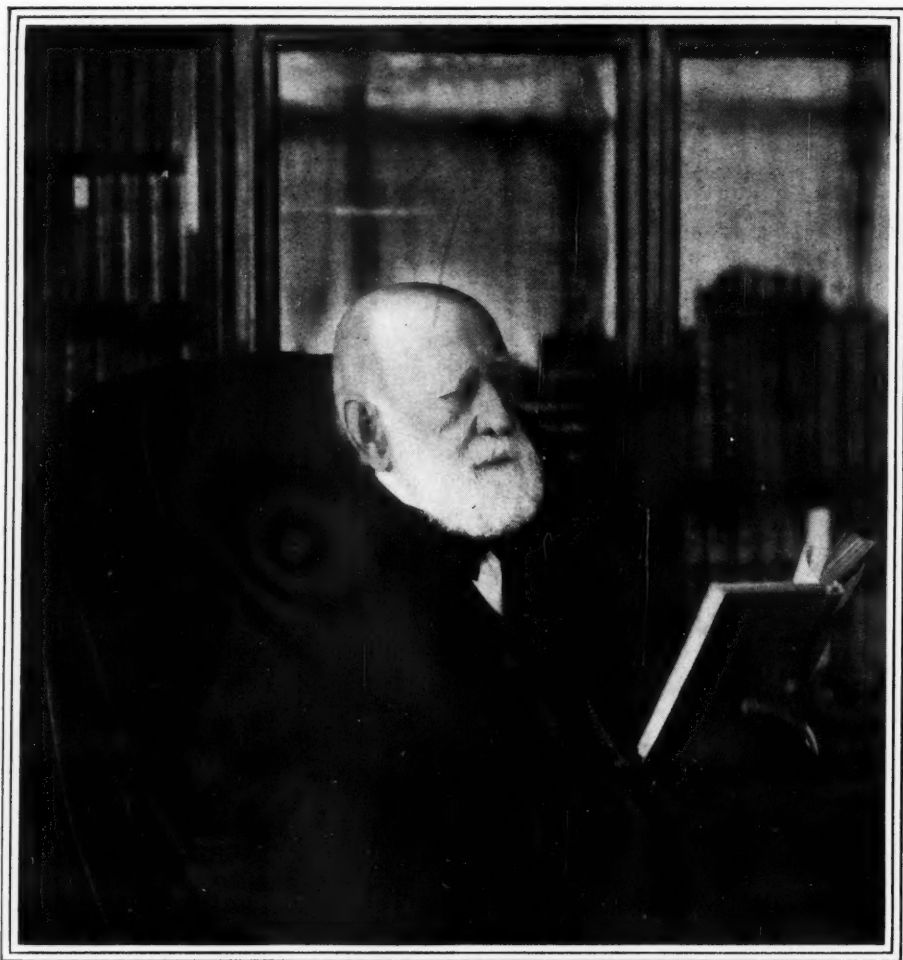
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CONTENTS FOR JANUARY, 1912

Hon. George F. Edmunds.....	Frontispiece	Persia, Russia and Shuster.....	49
The Progress of the World—		<i>With illustrations</i>	
A Civilized World and Its Strivings.....	3	The German Elections.....	54
The Factors of Disturbance.....	3	By JEREMIAH W. JENKS	
The Mission of the Peacemakers.....	3	<i>With portraits</i>	
Our Own Domestic Problems.....	4	Egypt in New York.....	60
Harmonizing Laws and Business.....	5	By ERNEST KNAUFFT	
The Senate Committee's Work.....	7	<i>With illustrations</i>	
Labor and Its Position.....	7	A Louvre of Eastern Art.....	62
Strikes Less Frequent.....	7	By FREDERICK W. COBURN	
Turbulence in the Building Trades.....	7	<i>With illustrations</i>	
Dynamite and the Structural Men.....	8	What the British Have Done for India... 65	
The McNamara Case.....	9	By SAINT NIHAL SINGH	
As to "Men Higher Up".....	10	<i>With illustrations</i>	
Gompers and the Civic Federation.....	11	The Potash Search in America..... 73	
The Enemy of Society.....	12	By GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL	
Los Angeles and Socialism.....	12	<i>With illustrations</i>	
How the Women Voted.....	13	Philippine Trade To-Day..... 78	
Forty-Eight States in 1912.....	14	By CHARLES B. ELLIOTT	
Arizona's First State Election.....	14	The Short Ballot in American Cities... 82	
The Business Outlook.....	15	By H. S. GILBERTSON	
Optimism as Regards the Sherman Law.....	15	Waste in Borrowing on Real Estate.... 85	
Foreign Trade in 1911.....	15	By FRANK BAILEY	
A Revival in the Steel Industry.....	16	Leading Articles of the Month—	
The Report of the Hadley Commission.....	17	Christian Missions and the Chinese Revolution 90	
Chicago Packers Must Stand Trial.....	18	Leaders of Chinese Thought To-Day..... 91	
Politics at the National Capital.....	18	The Empire of the Mediterranean..... 92	
Republican Sentiment Up to Date.....	19	The Need of "Quiet Zones" for Schools... 93	
Roosevelt and the Nomination.....	20	The Honor System at the Oregon Penitentiary 94	
Other Names in Evidence.....	21	The World-Wide Study of Earthquakes... 95	
Legislation and Politics.....	21	The Case for Italy in the War Over Tripoli.. 97	
"Scientific Management" at Washington.... 21		An Italian Manifesto Against War..... 98	
Rivers and Harbors.....	22	The Manufacture of Precious Stones..... 99	
Progress in Wireless Telegraphy.....	22	Disinfection in the Seventeenth Century.... 100	
American Passports in Russia.....	23	General Robert E. Lee as College President.. 102	
Discrimination Against Hebrews.....	23	Outlook of the Drama in America..... 103	
Abrogating the Treaty.....	23	Yuan Shih-kai, the Last Hope of the Manchus. 105	
Probable Effect of Abrogation.....	24	Where Chinese Are Wanted—Hawaii..... 106	
Fair Play Only.....	25	Bergson and Balfour Discuss Philosophy.... 107	
Borden, Laurier, and the Tariff.....	25	Turkey's Interest in Persia's Fate..... 109	
Anti-Trust and Immigration Laws.....	26	The Meaning of the Anti-Trust Law..... 110	
Mexican Affairs.....	26	<i>With portraits and other illustrations</i>	
Caribbean Politics.....	26	Notes on Business and Investments.... 111	
The Averted Anglo-German War.....	27	Timely Books of the New Year..... 114	
British Enmity Against Germany.....	29	<i>With portraits and other illustrations</i>	
George, Emperor of India.....	29	The Season's Best Fiction..... 122	
Manhood Suffrage in Britain.....	31	<i>With portraits and other illustrations</i>	
No "Votes for Women" Yet.....	32	The Season's Books for Children..... 127	
Elections in Central Europe.....	32		
Italy's War in Tripoli.....	33		
Britain, Russia, and Shuster.....	34		
Monarchy versus Republic in China.....	34		
The New Cardinals at Rome.....	36		
<i>With portraits, cartoons, and other illustrations</i>			
Record of Current Events..... 37			
<i>With portraits</i>			
Cartoons of the Month..... 41			

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THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Astor Place, New York City



EX-SENATOR GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, AUTHOR OF THE ANTI-TRUST LAW

During the past month no magazine article has attracted more attention than the Hon. George F. Edmunds' contribution to the *North American Review* on the subject of "The Interstate Trust and Commerce Act of 1890" (see page 110). The reason for this widespread interest is to be found in the fact that the venerable former Senator from Vermont (now in his eighty-fourth year) was the real author of the Anti-Trust law, although Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, originated the plan of such an enactment, or at least first proposed it in the Senate. It fell to Mr. Edmunds, as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, to frame the vital provisions of a measure that has given rise to more controversy than any other single act of Congress since the Civil War, with the possible exception of the Interstate Commerce law. For a quarter of a century (1866-91) George F. Edmunds was one of the leading members of the Senate. He was the author of the Utah Anti-Polygamy law of 1882 and had a part in shaping much other important legislation. He served as a member of the Electoral Commission of 1877. In 1880 and again in 1884 he received votes in the National Republican conventions for the Presidential nomination. After his resignation from the Senate, in 1891, Mr. Edmunds engaged in the practice of law in Philadelphia.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

VOL. XLV

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1912

No. 1

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

A Civilized World and Its Strivings

Civilization is a tendency rather than a fixed fact or a set of established rules. There is such a thing as human progress under accepted restraints; and almost the entire mass of people now living in the world are definitely acting and enduring, in recognition of this principle. Most social struggles are meant to better the rules, not to abolish them. Some civilizations,—that is to say, the general rules and customs accepted in certain parts of the world,—are better than others. But all civilizations have a good deal in common in that they recognize the need of the principle of “live and let live,” and the need of maintaining a certain continuity of social and political institutions. The newspapers,—aided by the world-wide extension of telegraph lines, cheap international postal services, and other modern facilities,—are bringing to us all from the ends of the earth a swift succession of reports about happenings of a startling sort. We might well be puzzled and shocked if we had no sense of historical perspective, and no principles or general ideas furnishing us the means by which to classify and to interpret the current news events.

The Factors of Disturbance

We read of a war in Tripoli, with all sorts of diplomatic complications associated with its outbreak, and scandalous and dreadful details of slaughter and devastation connected with its actual prosecution. We read of troubles in Persia and of a titanic revolutionary struggle in China. We are startled with disclosures of violence and crime in the name of associated wage-earners, and with legal allegations of offense against the public on the part of great combinations of industrial capital. We appear to be living in a world that is full of agitation, turmoil, and strife. The nations are building up increasing armaments, and they seem at

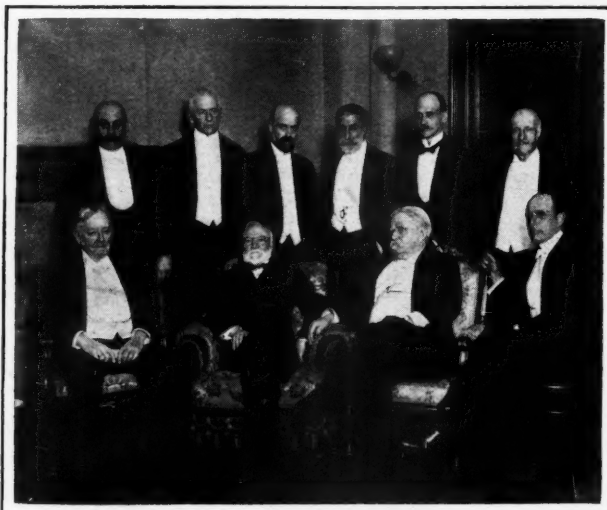
moments to be on the point of throwing aside all restraint and devastating every land with their deadly war struggles. In other great countries, besides China, there come crises when civil strife might overthrow very much that has been built up through ages of order and restraint; and in the economic world there are moments when fanaticism and prejudice seem to be gaining ground as against patience and moderation. All these things make men long for millennial days of reason, justice, and universal good will.

The Mission of the Peacemakers

It is no wonder that the so-called “peace movement” gains ground, with its insistence upon methods of righteous submission to just judgment as a better way to settle differences than mere self-assertion and the test of brute power in clash of arms. And it is not strange that there should be efforts in all lands to replace the old-time “tyranny tempered by assassination” with liberty tempered by patient submission to just laws. Nor is it to be wondered at that everywhere men are seeking to bring the great productive forces of capital and labor near together, in order that they may substitute useful compromises for dangerous deadlocks and unrestrained antagonism. Civilization is the antithesis of anarchy and extreme socialism. Anarchy means the unlimited assertion of each individual's will. Civilization means the submission of one's personal will to general rules made for the common welfare.

Revising the General Rules

In a progressive civilization, one finds a constant revision of general rules to meet improving ideals and standards. England, for example, is a country in which general rules have been revised from time to time because of new conceptions. In this new year 1912, it is ex-



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SOME OF THE AMERICANS WHO ARE TRYING TO IMPROVE THE MEANS BY WHICH TO PROTECT CIVILIZATION AGAINST WAR

(Speakers at the Carnegie Hall mass meeting of December 12, to advocate the pending arbitration treaties. Those seated are, from left to right: Joseph H. Choate, Andrew Carnegie, Henry Watterson, and Frederic R. Coudert. Standing, from left to right, are: Nicholas Murray Butler, William H. Bliss, Elmer E. Brown, Isaac R. Seligman, Francis B. Loomis, and Henry Clews)

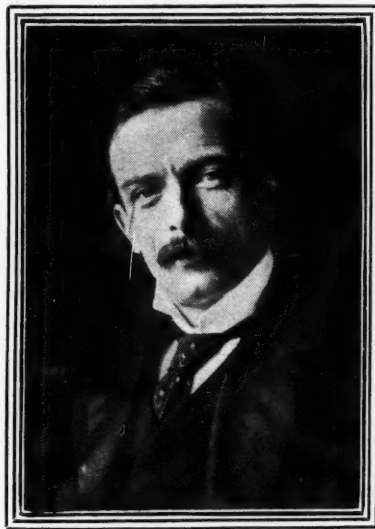
pected that England will adopt full manhood suffrage and abolish the plural voting that has given property-holders the right to cast as many ballots as their holdings of certain kinds of property in different places. It must not be thought that the English system hitherto has been seriously unjust or shockingly uncivilized. It has been the English way to reform such things steadily but by degrees and by progressive steps. The past year has witnessed in England a curtailment of the undue authority vested in the House of Lords. This reform has come about in the fullness of time and in a way that shows that the modern democratic trend has no need to resort to turbulence or revolution. Steady discussion and the belief that convictions are worth having and worth expressing are certain in England to accomplish one reform after another. There is much that is of priceless value in the traditions of a noble and ancient country like England; and it would seem better to graft new things carefully upon what is valuable in old things, rather than to seek final and logical solutions for everything all in a moment. Thus, viewed with a little calmness and some sense of perspective, the seemingly turbulent domestic politics of England in the present period may be regarded as nothing else but the establishment

of certain new and better rules for the safeguarding of a more perfect civilization.

Our Own Domestic Problems

In our own country we are entering upon a new year that must inevitably bring with it much political excitement and intense discussion and feeling as respects many subjects of profound interest. It will be well for us to believe that these excitements and discussions can be made to promote more perfect rules and customs for the guidance of our national life. If the plain, average citizen can hold this view he will find politics more interesting and he will have a principle of his own by which to test and measure public discussions of all sorts. Take, for example, the tariff question. Can we, upon the whole, deal with that question in a

broader and better way in the future than in the past? We cannot hope to provide ourselves by one sudden effort with an ideal kind of system for obtaining the necessary amount of public revenue. We can-



MR. LLOYD-GEORGE, CHANCELLOR OF THE BRITISH EXCHEQUER

(Who is leading all along the line in the attempt to improve the standards of social welfare in Great Britain)

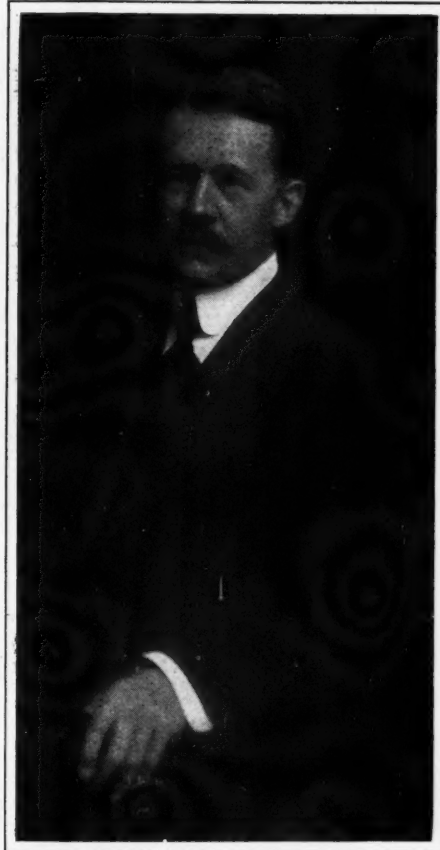
not expect, on short notice, after more than half a century of high protective tariffs, to abandon wholly the protective principle. But we can at least decide to abandon the log-rolling method of making tariffs. We can adopt the principle of careful and gradual revision, one schedule at a time, giving due notice to all interests that are affected and always allowing a reasonable interval of time if tariff changes would otherwise harm any particular industry. This principle seems to have been fully recognized by the present Democratic House of Representatives, and by the best sentiment of the country, Republican as well as Democratic. Furthermore, when the Democrats shall have scaled down the excessive duties of the Payne-Aldrich tariff the country will insist upon treating the subject in the years to come from the scientific business standpoint rather than from that of political parties.

*Harmonizing
Laws and
Business*

In the great problem of bringing business enterprise into harmony with wise and just laws, there is opportunity for earnest and nation-wide discussion. In Canada, in France, in Germany, in England, the great bankers, industrial capitalists, and railroad magnates, seem to be respected and leaned upon as props of the Government and of the economic life of the people. In this country all such men seem to be in dread of indictment as criminals. So far as we have been able to observe, the business men of America who head large corporations are of the same moral fiber as those whose enterprises are on a smaller scale. Furthermore, we are not ready to believe that American business men are, upon the whole, less desirable citizens than the leading business men of other countries. Mr. Taft and this administration have been constantly demanding that business men make their conduct square with the law. We cannot find fault with such admonition. But if men live under laws which they do not understand,—and if men of good intentions are in danger of being prosecuted for law violations when they have earnestly sought to obey the law and have begged the officials who are enforcing the law to assist them in obeying it,—we have a situation in which it would seem that there is more need of reforming the laws than there is of reforming the conduct of the business community.

*Some
Actual
Progress*

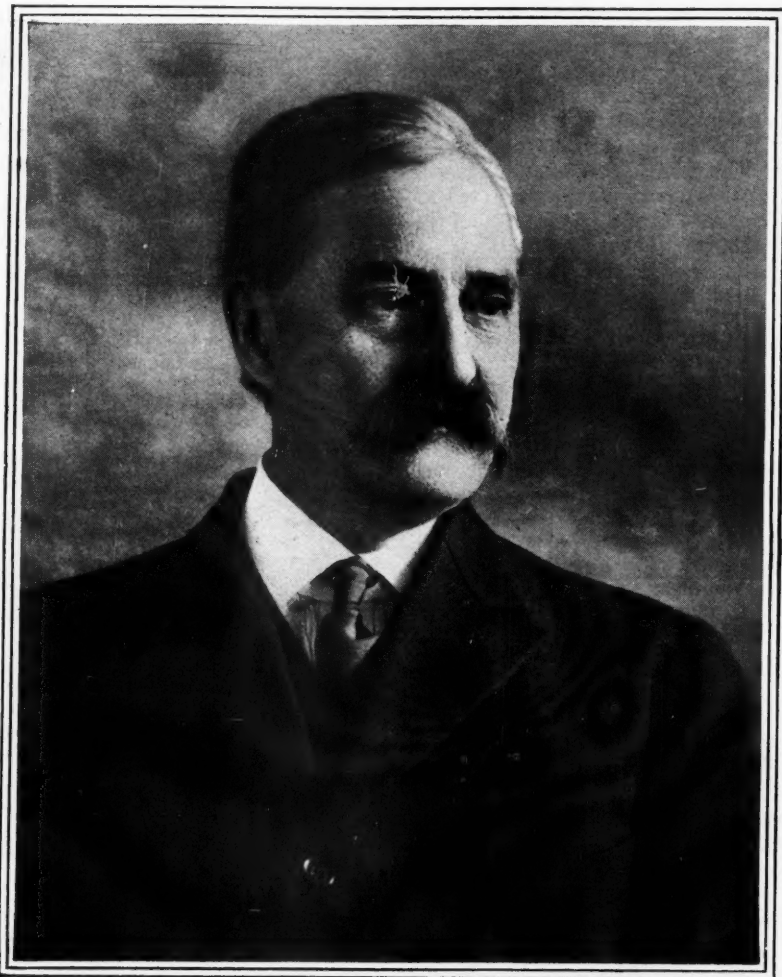
Whatever may have been true in times past and gone, we have no great corporations remaining in this country that feel themselves superior



MR. GEORGE W. PERKINS

(Who is one of the most active leaders in the movement to bring corporations under federal license and regulation, and who has lately testified before the Senate committee and made addresses in different parts of the country)

to just laws, or that desire to live henceforth as laws unto themselves. They would like to see sound and sensible laws enacted, and would like to conform their practices to just rules that would recognize the nature of modern business methods and undertakings. It will probably be seen that the one important and permanent gain as a result of the prosecution of the Standard Oil and Tobacco trusts has been the full acceptance, without mental reservation, by every business man, of the principle that government is not merely a coördinate affair when it touches business institutions, but that government is of necessity superior to those business corporations which it creates and protects. Thus the victory of the Government in its prosecutions is of deeper moment than the solutions worked out as a consequence.



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HON. ALBERT B. CUMMINS, UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM IOWA

(Senator Cummins, as chairman of the sub-committee, has organized and is conducting the Senate's remarkable inquiry into the working of the Sherman Anti-Trust law and the best methods for regulating large corporations that are carrying on interstate business. Many witnesses have already appeared before the committee, including heads of corporations, lawyers and economists)

New Remedies Needed

Under the present law, it seems to have been settled that if your corporation grows very large you may be dragged into court and compelled to break the business up into fractions, under circumstances that may help rather than hurt the insiders and large stockholders, while seriously hurting the great majority of small and scattered stockholders. What business men are now demanding is a system under which a business may indeed grow to be very large, even to the extent of being monopolistic in its tendencies,—like the telegraph, or the

telephone, or the railroad business,—provided its methods are fair and just, and its treatment of competitors and of the general public can be promptly reached with legal remedies if it is in any manner unjust. Our business standards in this country are not growing worse, but they can and must grow better. The time has come for the full national assumption of responsibility over the sphere of commerce. Bogus concerns, incorporated under the careless laws of one State or another, have been swindling small investors throughout the entire country. The

time has come for the sort of national law that would check business of this kind in its very inception. There are some things that can be done at once, and others that can be worked out gradually.

*The Senate
Committee's
Work*

A service of vast importance is being rendered to the country at the present time by the Senate Committee on Commerce, in its hearings upon the whole subject of the regulation and control of large business enterprises. Senator Cummins of Iowa is chairman of the subcommittee that is conducting these hearings. Senator Clapp of Minnesota is chairman of the full committee. The Sherman Anti-Trust law, as it now stands and as it is interpreted by the courts, is protective neither of big business nor of little business. It has smashed the Tobacco Trust, but it has afforded no satisfaction nor relief to the smaller competitors of that trust who were instrumental in having the suit brought. No one need fear that the small business man, or the plain citizen, would suffer anything even from the absolute repeal of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. It will not, of course, be repealed in any case without the substitution for it of something that would afford a vastly better protection to every citizen and to every kind of legitimate business enterprise. But even if it were repealed with no federal law to take its place, there is some reason for the view that every one needing protection or remedy would find himself as safe under the common law as he is at present under the so-called Sherman statute. It would be absurd to think for a moment that we have not enough sense in the United States to reform our corporation laws, differing as they do in half a hundred States. The time has come when no corporation, great or small, should be allowed to do any interstate business whatsoever until it has complied with rules and regulations setting a national standard at least as high as the corporation laws of England or of the State of Massachusetts. A step of this kind would remedy a great part of our existing business troubles.

*Labor
and Its
Position*

From these discussions of the relationship between government and business, we shall undoubtedly work out better arrangements than those heretofore existing. In like manner, the efforts to adjust relationships between capital and labor will not fail to lift us at least a little toward the realizing of better ideals of social welfare. The labor move-

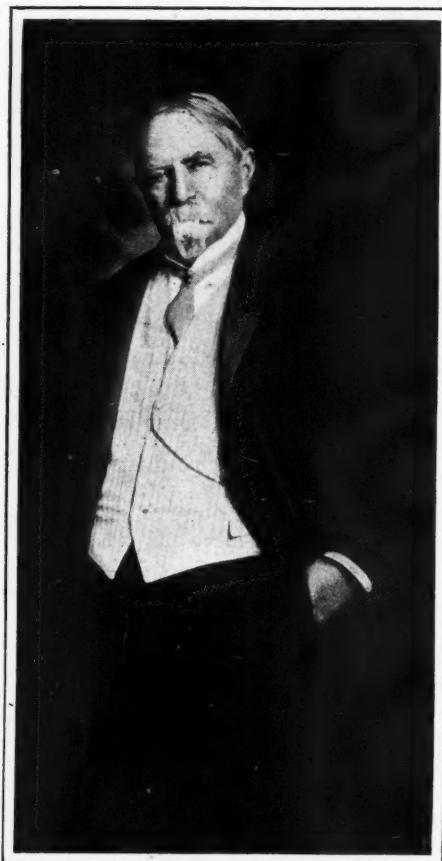
ment cannot be rightly understood unless one goes with some patience into a study of its history. It is quite possible that trade unionism, in some of its forms and manifestations, may be outliving its usefulness. But surely all careful authorities on the subject agree that it has done a great deal, in modern industrial countries, to improve the conditions of labor and to humanize the worker, so as to fit him for citizenship. While it may not as yet be safe, from the labor standpoint, to give up the strike as a potential weapon, it has become evident that strikes are deplorable evils and that conciliation and compromise are best for all factors in the sphere of economic production. Combined capital and unionized labor are making advances in their methods of arriving at agreements, and are living on fairly good terms.

*Strikes
Less Frequent*

In certain great domains of industry, strikes and conditions of open discord are far less frequent now than in former periods. It is true that in England and on the Continent we have recently witnessed some colossal strikes in the field of railroads and transportation; but in this country railroad labor, as a rule, negotiates successfully with the railroad managers. There are some callings in which turbulence and discord are more likely to be witnessed than in others. Years ago our worst strikes and labor troubles were found in the coal-mining fields, both bituminous and anthracite. But the organization of the miners and the working out of periodic trade agreements, first in the Western bituminous coal fields and later in the mining districts of the East, have brought comparative peace and order everywhere and reflect great credit upon the good sense of employers on the one side and the leaders of organized labor on the other side.

*Turbulence
in the
Building Trades*

The building trades have been exceptionally turbulent, and in many cases the action of their unions has seemed to the public to be vexatious and without good excuse. This has been largely due to local conditions, and the lack of an effective central control. Some particular unions in the building trades have been less wise and restrained than others. Thus there is a union known as the International Bridge and Structural Ironworkers' Association. Its members are found in all parts of the country putting up the frames of great steel buildings. As a rule, they are men of unusual physical strength and of fine cour-



GEN. HARRISON GRAY OTIS, THE PROPRIETOR OF
THE LOS ANGELES "TIMES"

age. Rightly estimated, they form a body of our fellow-citizens who are rendering us a fine and necessary service, and whose best welfare ought to have our sincere concern. Those who stop a little to think will not for a moment believe that this body of men, doing difficult work under conditions that call for great strength and hardihood, is made up of criminals and social enemies who would countenance murder and arson and the use of destructive explosives for the purpose of terrorizing contractors and capitalists into granting the demands of the structural ironworkers' union.

*Dynamite
and the
Structural Men*

Yet it is true that within a few years there have been, in different parts of the country, at least a hundred disasters attributed to the explosion of dynamite, most of them causing more or less serious damage to property and nearly all of them apparently bearing some relation

to troubles between the National Erectors' Association (an organization of employers) and the structural ironworkers. The employers engaged in this line of business are, in the aggregate, a body possessing vast wealth and power. They have had unlimited means with which to ferret out the criminals. They have employed as many detectives as they needed, and are said to have made a practice of keeping their own spies and informers inside the ranks of the structural ironworkers. It would seem fair to say, in view of the unlimited means and unstinted effort bestowed upon the detection of crime in the ranks of the structural ironworkers, that not very many of these workingmen could have had guilty complicity. Yet the crimes themselves, as committed seemingly in the name of the structural ironworkers' union, were heinous and revolting; and it was of the highest importance that their perpetrators should be brought to justice. Systematic terrorism had been established and was evidently being supported and carried on by men closely connected with the structural ironworkers' union. It was involving the fair name of labor in a policy of infamy.

*The Trouble
in
Los Angeles*

The most shocking of all these crimes was the destruction of the building of a famous newspaper, the *Los Angeles Times*, on October 1, 1910. The press has lately republished the details, which we may merely recall to memory. At least twenty men were killed as a result of this terrible explosion. An attempt was made to blow up the beautiful home of the proprietor of the *Times*, Gen. Harrison Gray Otis. The newspapers of the past few weeks have been full of the subsequent disclosures. A famous detective, William J. Burns, had found indications which enabled him to trace the dynamite to the place where it was manufactured and sold, and one clue after another led him finally to the full knowledge that the dynamite outrages had been carried on as a regular business from the central offices of the Structural Ironworkers' Association, at Indianapolis, and that the secretary of this great international union, John J. McNamara, a man of influence and standing among the labor leaders of the country, was the chief organizer and director of these crimes. One of his principal assistants was his brother, James B. McNamara. The completion of the case against these men, as Burns brought it to its final stages, was assisted by the confession of another accomplice and assistant, named Ortie McManigal.

*The
McNamara
Case*

John J. McNamara was arrested in Indianapolis on April 22, 1911, and taken to Los Angeles for trial. He had been a prominent figure in the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor, and his sensational arrest aroused intense excitement throughout the ranks of organized labor. It was claimed that he had been virtually kidnapped, and that his rights in Indiana had been disregarded by those who seized him and took him to California. Whatever might have been the precise truth on that score, it was undoubtedly believed among the members of trade unions that the arrest was made in a high-handed way, and that a citizen of Indiana was being taken to Los Angeles to be tried for his life in an atmosphere of excitement and hostility. It is reasonable to say that these facts might serve to explain the determination of trade unions in general to see that the McNamara brothers had able lawyers to defend them and money enough to procure for them every proper legal advantage. It has been said that organized labor ought to have found means whereby to ferret out these dynamite crimes, in order that it might purge itself from all suspicion. But it must be remembered that the Government, with unlimited resources, is engaged in the detection and punishment of crime, and that, in this particular affair, certain powerful organizations of capital were using every possible effort. That organized labor in general had ever condoned these dynamite crimes, or in any manner apologized for them, cannot for a moment be alleged.

*The
Confession
and Sentence*

The situation in Los Angeles was such that it seemed almost impossible to agree upon a jury. After weeks and months of difficulty and delay, the case was suddenly ended by the confession of the McNamaras. They entered the formal plea of guilty on the advice of their chief counsel, Mr. Clarence S. Darrow of Chicago. James B. McNamara had blown up the *Times* building, and the charge against him was murder in the first degree. He was sentenced to life imprisonment. His confession had cleared up a situation of great difficulty. John J. McNamara confessed guilty complicity in the blowing up of the Llewellyn Iron Works, and was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. After months of effort, Mr. Darrow had become convinced that it was better for his clients to confess than to stand trial. He not only knew that they were guilty, but he also knew that Detective



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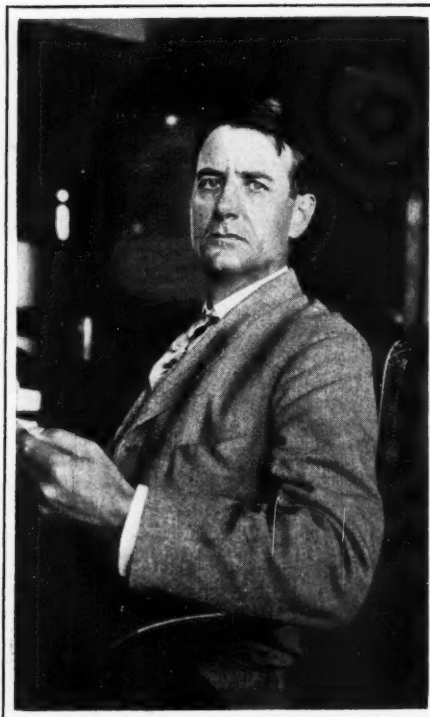
WILLIAM J. BURNS

(The famous detective who gathered conclusive evidence against the McNamaras, which precipitated their confessions. Mr. Burns' clues were clock mechanisms which had failed to work, and their accompanying explosives. After much difficulty and many setbacks, he traced these materials to their manufacturers, found out who had purchased them, and obtained a confession from the bomb-placer himself)



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JUDGE WALTER BORDWELL, WHO PRONOUNCED SENTENCE UPON THE McNAMARAS



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DISTRICT-ATTORNEY JOHN D. FREDERICKS
(Who ably prepared the people's case)

Burns and District-Attorney Fredericks had a case so complete and conclusive that it could not be broken down. Furthermore, attempts to bribe jurors had further injured

the defense. Yet organized labor throughout the country had so convinced itself of the innocence of these men that, if they had been convicted while still protesting that they were guiltless, and if James B. McNamara had thus gone to the gallows, millions of men would have believed him a martyr in the cause of labor. Moreover, this feeling among the workingmen that the McNamaras were innocent must not be treated with any contempt. During the period of strain in Los Angeles an unusually keen and experienced group of newspaper correspondents were in attendance from all parts of the country to report the proceedings. It is said that these newspaper men, with few if any exceptions, were inclined to think the McNamaras innocent up to the very approach of the confession that ended the case.

*As to "Men,
Higher Up"*

After the collapse of the McNamara defense Mr. Burns, the detective, declared that there was ample evidence to convict various other labor leaders of guilty knowledge and complicity in dynamite crimes. The name of Mr. Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, was constantly printed in many newspapers in such a way as to give the public an impression that there was reason to think Mr. Gompers practically as guilty as John J. McNamara. If anybody had the slightest reason to think that Mr. Gompers knew of the guilt of the McNamaras, or that he was in some manner implicated in the dynamite

outrages, nothing of value as evidence was brought forward that could lead any fair-minded man to doubt the sincerity of Mr. Gompers' emphatic denials. The chief officers of the American Federation of Labor have no more to do with the details of the internal management of the scores of international trade unions that are rather loosely combined in the Federation than the national administration at Washington has to do with the running of the sheriff's office in a Texas county.

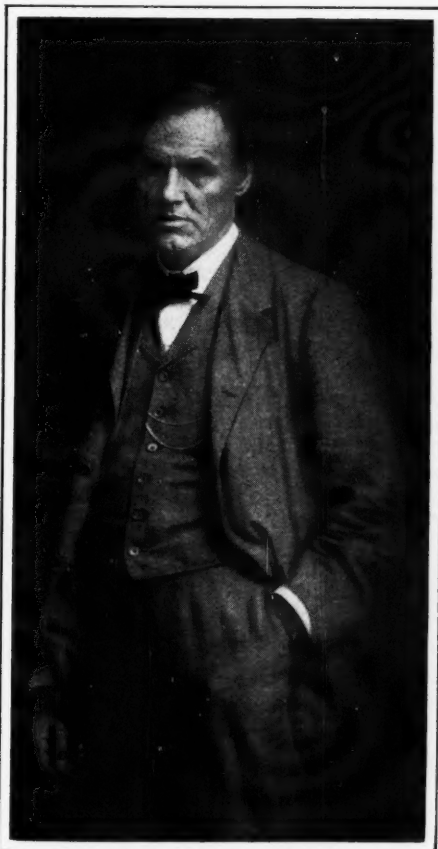
*Gompers and
the Civic
Federation*

Mr. Gompers could seemingly have had no possible motive for condoning crimes of violence perpetrated in the name of labor. His public record has been against such things. He is the vice-president of the National Civic Federation, of which the Hon. Seth Low of New York is president. We have in this country no citizen of purer motives, calmer judgment, or more disinterested patriotism than Seth



Photograph from Collier's Weekly

MR. SAMUEL GOMPERS
(President of the American Federation of Labor)



MR. CLARENCE S. DARROW
(Chief counsel for the McNamaras)

Low. The National Civic Federation is controlled by representatives of the employing class, representatives of organized labor, and well-known men standing as representatives of the general public. One of the chief objects of the Civic Federation has been to improve the relations between capital and labor and to promote peaceful methods of adjusting all disputes. Mr. Low himself has repeatedly acted as arbitrator in difficulties of this kind, and knows his ground. The Civic Federation has regarded Mr. Gompers, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Morrison, and the other labor leaders who are connected with it as sincerely and loyally devoted to their own cause, while also working with every appearance of good faith to prevent strife and discord and to find peaceable remedies for labor disputes. In the recent annual meeting of the American Federation, held in Atlanta in November, the more extreme and rabid elements in the labor movement did everything in their power to break Mr. Gompers down because of his membership in the Civic Federation and his association with men like Seth Low.

*Some Obvious
Truths*

We have in this country certain organizations of employers who are as bitter in their hostility to all forms of labor organization as the most violent of the laborites are fanatical against their supposed enemies. If the men who have uttered charges against Mr. Gompers and other labor leaders have any ground to stand upon, they should lose no time in making their accusations in the courts of justice, where the accused can have an opportunity

to defend themselves. Every good citizen desires to have the dynamite outrages fully investigated, and to have every guilty person brought to book, and is glad to know that the whole truth is likely to be discovered. Differences between employers and workmen must be kept strictly subject to the laws of the land. If workmen see fit to go out on strike, they must use no violence or intimidation against others who may take their places, and least of all must they resort to secret crime. Happily, there is not a large amount of crime connected with labor troubles,—when one considers how intensely these disputes stir up men's emotions. The employer's business is vital to his prosperity and welfare, on the one hand; and the workman's job, on the other hand, means shelter, food, and clothing for his wife and children. Protracted strikes and deadlocks are calamities of a frightful sort. It is a wonderful tribute therefore, to our civilization that there is so little of open violence, and also so little of revengeful secret assault upon life and property, of the kind against which General Otis in Los Angeles has been contending. Most of our citizens, employers and employees alike, have accepted the general rules of civilization. They wish to assert what they believe to be their rights, but they do not wish to become criminals or to go beyond the metes and bounds of the law. Since this is true, we have every reason for the encouraging belief that labor and capital may constantly find larger areas of common interest and better methods for composing all their differences. There must be an end of the war spirit in such relationships. There should be mutual respect and a full understanding that each needs the other. Friendly diplomacy and just arbitration ought to settle every labor dispute, precisely as friendly diplomacy and just arbitration ought to settle every difference arising between nations.

The Enemy of Society

The dynamiter is a social enemy. He is a far more dangerous person than the ordinary criminal, who offends in the domain of private well-being. The less of a common criminal, the worse he is. When in the name of "labor" the Los Angeles *Times* building was destroyed, the attack was against the very foundations of civilized society. If a private enemy, having a personal grudge, had attempted to take the life of General Otis, it would have been a serious crime. But an attempt to take his life for the reason that he edited his newspaper in a certain way, and carried on his business in

a certain way, was an infinitely more serious matter. The freedom of the press must be preserved in this country at all hazards. It must not be thought that a newspaper building can be wrecked with dynamite because some movement or organization dislikes the politics or the economic views of the editor. Nor must it be thought that an employer's factory may be destroyed because he refuses to employ union labor, or will not permit a walking delegate to dictate to him about his affairs. It is a serious question whether capital punishment in the case of an ordinary private murder is in any way desirable. But society must defend itself against enemies who would destroy civilization as such. The anarchist who throws a bomb because he would destroy government is entitled to no mercy, whether his bomb kills anybody or not. If any man deserves to be hung, it is the assassin who strikes at the representative of public authority, or the dynamiter who attacks the fundamental conditions of economic society. For this reason, the detective, William J. Burns, has rendered our country a public service of inestimable value. Every possible effort should be continued to discover and punish everybody who may have been connected with these crimes, perpetrated in the name of a movement. The more it can be shown that the dynamiter is a fanatic, and not a crook or a criminal in the ordinary sense of the word, the more dangerous he is, and, therefore, the more necessary it is to treat him as if guilty of treason in the extreme sense of the word and to punish him accordingly.

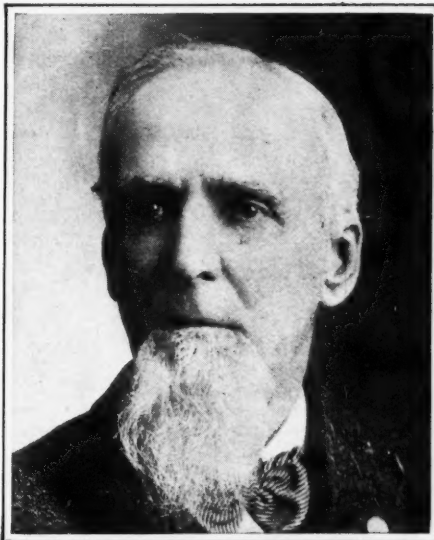
Los Angeles and Socialism

The Los Angeles municipal campaign, about which something was said in these pages last month, culminated, on December 5, in the reelection of Mayor Alexander at the head



THE SNAKE IN THE GRASS
From the *Star* (Montreal)

of the Good Government ticket and the decisive defeat of the Socialist candidate, Mr. Job Harriman. In newspaper explanations of the election much was made of the fact that the confessions of the McNamara brothers had been made public only a few days before, and it was very generally assumed that the candidacy of Mr. Harriman, who was of counsel for the condemned men, suffered seriously as a result. It seems probable, however, that the Socialist ticket would have been defeated if the confessions had never been made. The Good Government party in Los Angeles offered the voters practically all that the Socialists have promised in Schenectady, Milwaukee, and other cities where they have been successful. Indeed the municipal ownership program of Mayor Alexander, who is himself a man of the highest character and of proved efficiency in office, is more inclusive than any Socialist program that has yet been carried into effect in this country. In Schenectady, last November, many voters supported the Socialist ticket because Dr. Lunn and his followers promised good government. If those same voters had been citizens of Los Angeles, last month, thousands of them would have supported Mayor Alexander for precisely the same reason. There was no compelling reason why Los Angeles should swing over to Socialism just at a time when the prospects for progressive government under other auspices were especially bright. An ordinance providing for the establishment of a municipal newspaper,—the first of its kind,—was submitted to popular vote and adopted by a large majority. A prohibition ordinance, on the other hand, was overwhelmingly defeated. The victorious party favors a municipal telephone system, and even city-owned bakeries and laundries have been advocated.



MAYOR ALEXANDER OF LOS ANGELES
(Reelected last month at the head of a "Good Government" movement which defeated the Socialists)

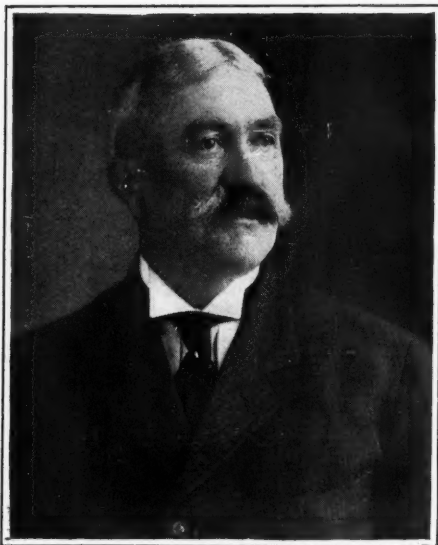
How the Women Voted

It is believed that 90 per cent. of the women of Los Angeles who were registered as voters actually exercised the suffrage. This active participation of the woman voters in the first important election to be held in California since the adoption of the suffrage amendment has been used as an argument by both friends and opponents of woman suffrage. The suffragists point to it as evidence of the real eagerness of the women to avail themselves of the franchise. It seems a good answer to the man who is always saying: "Let her have it if she wants it." The anti-suffragists, on the other hand, maintain that the women in Los Angeles who did not believe in woman suffrage felt compelled to come out and vote in order to make the defeat of the Socialists certain. They regard the suffrage as a burden that should not be imposed upon them by the men. Do the women of other cities, they ask, wish to be placed under similar compulsion to vote when the same result would be attained by leaving the duty to the men? Third-party Prohibitionists have always held to equal suffrage as one of the mainstays of their faith; yet it seems certain that if all the women voters of Los Angeles had voted for prohibition the city would to-day be as dry as the Desert of Sahara. Just how big a part the women had in defeating socialism and prohibition in Los Angeles can never be known. It seems not unreasonable to infer



"THE FEMALE OF THE SPECIES IS MORE DEADLY
THAN THE MALE"

From the Journal (Detroit)



Copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington

HON. MARCUS SMITH

(To be United States Senator from Arizona)

that even without their votes Alexander would have been elected and prohibition defeated; but however that may have been the women of the city, both the opponents and the advocates of equal suffrage, are deserving of praise for the manner in which they met the issue that was presented. Their conduct has gone far to confirm the confidence of those who have steadily maintained that the American woman is equal to the fullest responsibilities of American citizenship.

*Forty-Eight
States
in 1912*

The new commonwealth of Arizona, with a population approaching a quarter of a million and an area of 113,000 square miles (including 40,000,000 acres of vacant public lands), begins the year 1912 with a full-fledged State government. Even leaving the public lands out of account, Arizona has more land over which to distribute her people than New York State has, with thirty-five times as great a population. Whatever may be said of those vast stretches of sage-brush and cactus,—and it is not all a desert waste by any means,—the fact remains that Arizona and New Mexico, now organized as States of the Union, complete the articulated political system which originated with the thirteen colonies on the Atlantic seaboard and gradually extended itself across the continent. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, the United States is now a homogeneous nation, made up of forty-eight self-governing bodies politic, each one of which

has complete home rule, so far as its own local affairs are concerned. No part of the territory lying within our national boundaries,—save the District of Columbia itself,—is any longer governed from Washington. Alaska and our insular possessions alone remain "Territories" in the accustomed sense of the word. There was a time when the West was cut off from the rest of the country by barriers political as well as geographical. That time has passed forever; the frontier of yesterday has been wiped off the map. The Rocky Mountains could not bar the steady advance of those political ideals and methods that we think of as distinctively American, any more than they could stop the onrush of settlement. In the fullness of time the privileges and duties of what we call Statehood had to come to California and Colorado, just as earlier they had come to Ohio and Illinois.

*Arizona's
First State
Election*

For better, for worse, those privileges and duties now devolve on the voters of Arizona, who on December 12 elected State officers and a legislature and by advisory vote chose two United States Senators whom the members to the Legislature are pledged to elect at the coming session. The popular choice fell on two Democrats, who are classed as progressives,—the Hon. Marcus Smith, who had served the Territory of Arizona during eight terms as Delegate in Congress, and the Hon. Henry Ashurst. In sending these men to the Senate, Arizona seems disposed to emulate the good example of Oklahoma, whose representation in the upper house has been distinctly creditable from the first. Mr. Smith, from his sixteen years' service in the House, is already well known, but Mr. Ashurst will enter the Senate as a new man in Washington public life. Exceptionally shrewd observers have been greatly impressed by Mr. Ashurst's platform appearances during the recent campaign. It is said that he acquitted himself with marked ability as a political speaker. Carl Hayden, who was elected as Representative in Congress, is also a progressive Democrat. The Democrats were further successful in electing their entire State ticket, headed by the Hon. George W. P. Hunt for Governor, and a majority of the Legislature. Congress having imposed as a condition of the State's admission the rescinding of the judicial recall in the constitution, the popular vote to that effect was virtually unanimous; but it is said that most of the members-elect of the Legisla-

ture had already been pledged to resubmit the judicial recall to the people at the first opportunity. There will be nothing to prevent their voting it back if they so desire. It will be remembered that New Mexico held her first election in November.

*The
Business
Outlook*

The new year opens with a better promise of business confidence. Such a pessimistic view as that given in *The Outlook* last month by President Vanderlip of the National City Bank of New York is the exception rather than the rule. Mr. Vanderlip is quoted as saying that "every line of business having to do with capital expenditure—with anything, in fact, other than supplying the day-to-day consumptive needs of the country—is prostrated"; and that business has ahead of it one of the most serious situations of the generation. Commenting on this view in the *Wall Street Journal*, bankers, presidents of boards of trade and business men representing the sentiment of sixteen States were unanimous in the opinion that Mr. Vanderlip had exaggerated the seriousness of whatever business ills there might be. For example, a typical Western opinion was that fundamental conditions were sound, although not so prosperous as they have been many times in the past. A Northwestern banker declared that business in that section was practically normal,—that there was nothing in sight to cause any serious apprehension. And from a Southern bank president came the cheering assertion that "we are not so badly hurt as we thought we were."

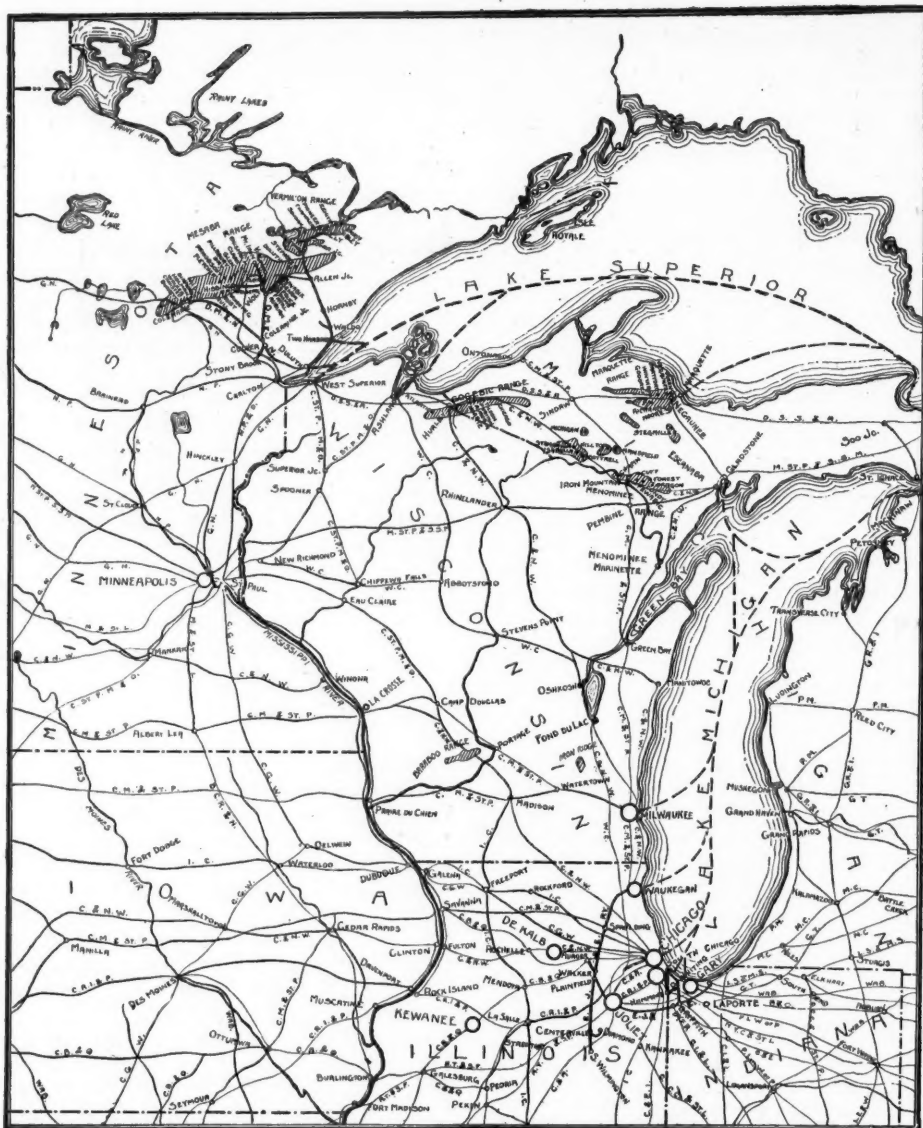
*Optimism
as Regards
Sherman Law*

The suggestion is made that in interpreting the wide range of information at his disposal, Mr. Vanderlip failed to take into account the fact that much of the anxiety over the Government's attitude toward the "trusts" had been dispelled by recent events. The final working out of the Supreme Court's decisions in the Standard Oil and American Tobacco trust cases, for instance, is believed, by many careful students, to have been accomplished in such a way as to justify the conclusion that any further adjustments of "big business" to conform to the Sherman law can be effected with a minimum of friction and without vital injury to investors or serious disturbance of business interests at large. This diminished fear that innocent investors and established industry might suffer disaster from the Sherman law is entirely consistent with the view that the effectiveness of the law

itself should be carefully considered both from the standpoint of the corporation and the standpoint of the citizen who may feel himself injured by an offending corporation. Many honest and clear-headed men believe that it is highly difficult for some business organizations to know,—even with the aid of the best legal advice, and the recent court decisions—whether they are doing business lawfully or not. On the other side, it is true that in the present form of the Sherman law and the manner of its application there is no simple formula by which a citizen or business, injured by an offending combination, can obtain relief.

*Foreign
Trade in
1911*

One authority who does not consider that business is in a state of "prostration" points out that there is an irreducible minimum of business made necessary by our great population which provides "substantial employment for a large percentage of all our energies in manufacture, commerce, transportation, and finance." Nor does it appear that in 1911 the volume of business had declined to anywhere near that minimum. The home markets undoubtedly were less active than in former periods of prosperity, but abroad the country's goods were in greater demand than ever before. Exports during the year were in excess of \$2,000,000,000, this being \$100,000,000 above the record mark. And it is true that imports again reached an enormous total (less, however, than in 1910), the balance with which to pay our debts to foreigners being far from disappointing. It is significant that on the export side, manufactures contributed largely to the increase. For example, during October, the latest month for which statistics are available, they had risen to an average of \$3,000,000 for every business day of the month. The total of exports of manufactures ready for consumption was \$52,800,000 during that period, and of manufactures ready for further use, \$26,700,000. These are the largest totals exported in any October in the history of our trade. Indeed they were exceeded but once before in any month. Another encouraging feature of the year's foreign commerce is that the gain on the export side was widely distributed, indicating the successful development of new markets by our merchants and manufacturers. Along with this encouraging news of increasing foreign trade there came in November a decided improvement in the metal markets, including a better price for copper than had been known for many months.



MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF THE STEEL CORPORATION'S IRON ORE PROPERTIES, ITS PRINCIPAL RAILROADS (INDICATED BY SOLID, HEAVY LINES), AND STEAMSHIP ROUTES

(The "Great Northern Ore Lands" are in the Mesaba Range of Minnesota)

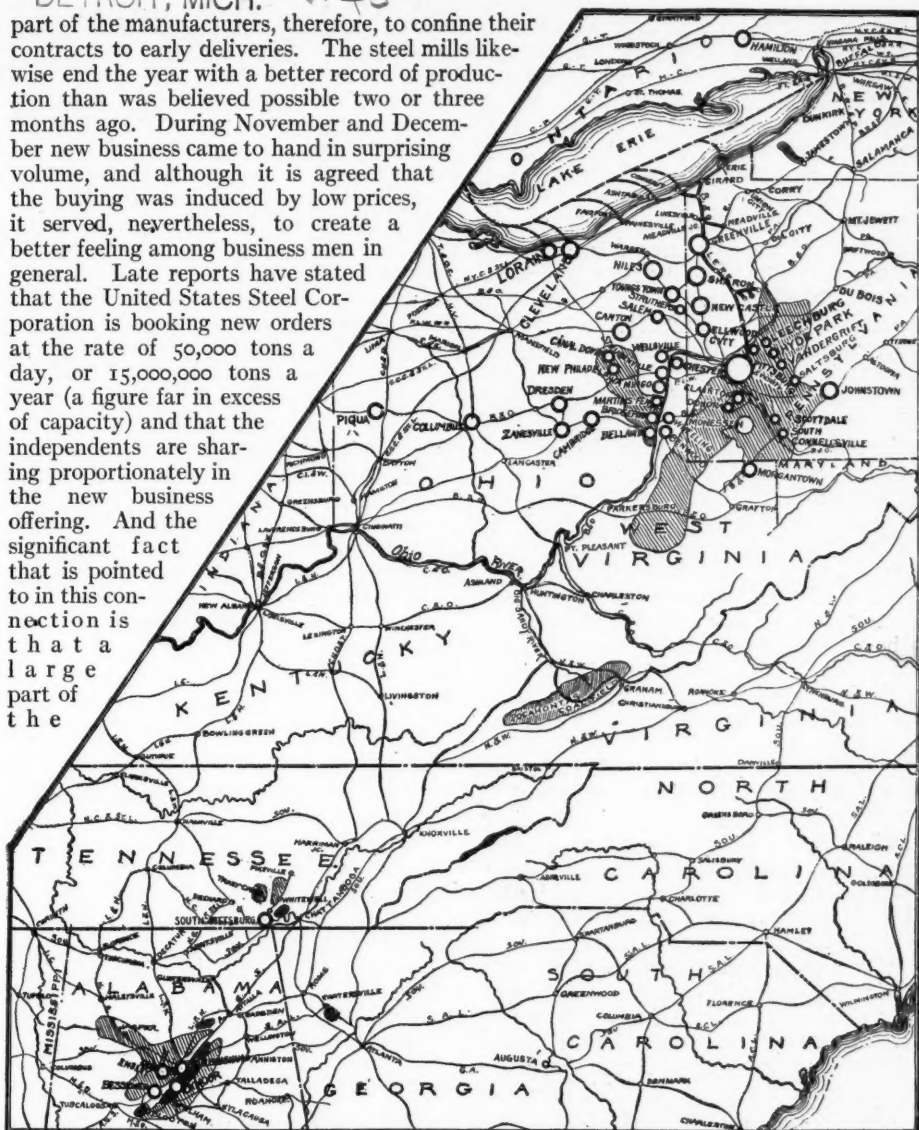
*A Revival
in the
Steel Industry*

Iron is most conspicuous among the industries that closed the year with records considerably in excess of earlier expectations. In estimating the 1911 output of that product at close to 24,000,000 tons, or but 6 per cent. below the record year 1910, the *Iron Age* says that the performance is one "far beyond what the trade had been willing to believe, as the

various disappointments of the year have in turn disclosed themselves." In this there is less encouragement, of course, than there would be if the level of prices had been higher. But there is no proof that the margin of profit has at any time approached the danger mark. Moreover, the trade authorities have lately been reporting a tendency toward higher prices, and a disposition on the

DETROIT, MICH.

part of the manufacturers, therefore, to confine their contracts to early deliveries. The steel mills likewise end the year with a better record of production than was believed possible two or three months ago. During November and December new business came to hand in surprising volume, and although it is agreed that the buying was induced by low prices, it served, nevertheless, to create a better feeling among business men in general. Late reports have stated that the United States Steel Corporation is booking new orders at the rate of 50,000 tons a day, or 15,000,000 tons a year (a figure far in excess of capacity) and that the independents are sharing proportionately in the new business offering. And the significant fact that is pointed to in this connection is that a large part of the



THE STEEL CORPORATION'S PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING PLANTS (INDICATED BY THE CIRCLES), SHOWING THEIR PROXIMITY TO THE VAST HOLDINGS OF COAL IN PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, AND WEST VIRGINIA

(The properties in and around Birmingham, Alabama, are those of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, acquired by the Steel Corporation during the 1909 panic)

steel companies' new business has come from the railroads. Large orders for new equipment—more cars and locomotives—were "released" during the last two months of the year. This is interpreted to mean that the transportation lines of the country are making ready to handle larger traffic.

The Report of the Hadley Commission
President Hadley of Yale and Messrs. Judson, Straus, Fisher and Meyer, composing the commission appointed to inquire into government regulation of the issue of railroad securities, made their report to President Taft and Congress last month. They are unani-

mous in their conclusion that it would be unwise, if indeed not impossible, at this time, to place the issuance of railroad stocks and bonds under federal control. In their recommendations, in fact, they do not go farther than to say that complete publicity is the only requirement that Congress ought to seek to enforce. And by that they do not mean publicity "before the fact," or specific authorization in advance of some administrative body (presumably the Interstate Commerce Commission). That would tend to create an impression in the minds of investors of a governmental guaranty or recognition of value which could not safely be given. On the contrary, the Commission believes that publicity would prove a sufficient safeguard against financial abuses. With that in view, it recommends that a law be passed requiring every railroad doing interstate business, which issues stocks and bonds, to furnish to the Interstate Commerce Commission, at the time of the issue, a full statement of the details of the issue, the amount of the proceeds, and the purposes for which the proceeds are to be used, followed in due time by a full accounting for such proceeds; and to compile for the information of its shareholders all the essential facts of every financial transaction.

*Regulation
Left to the
States*

The Securities Commission recommends also that the Interstate Commerce Commission be given certain additional and important powers, among which are the power to investigate all of the financial transactions reported by the railroads for the purpose of determining their good faith, and the power to inquire into the actual cost, as well as the value, of property acquired by or services rendered for the proceeds of stock and bond issues. It would permit the companies to deal with their credit as best they may—that is, it would place no restriction on the price at which securities may be sold. It favors, however, the suggestion that capital stock be issued without par value. Other phases of regulation the Commission would leave to the States, under whose charters the railroads operate and to whose laws they are subject. It would urge strongly upon the States, however, the desirability of a concerted effort to harmonize existing requirements. The Commission believes that it is possible to "standardize" railroad securities by Federal law to no greater extent than the pure food law standardizes food. "The Government," it says, "cannot protect investors against the consequences of their unwisdom in buying unprofitable bonds

any more than the food law can protect consumers against the consequences of their unwisdom in eating indigestible food."

*Chicago
Packers Must
Stand Trial*

On December 5 the Supreme Court of the United States denied the motion made by counsel for the Chicago beef-packers for a stay of their trial on the indictments against them charging a conspiracy in restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman law. On the day following, the trial was begun in the United States District Court at Chicago. It will be recalled that the basis of the motion for a stay of proceedings was the contention that the constitutionality of the Sherman law, as a criminal statute, has been attacked in several cases now before the courts and that the highest court has never passed on the question. On the same grounds, the packers applied during November to a lower court for a writ of habeas corpus, and being denied, also took appeal from that judgment to the Supreme Court, where it is still pending. The packers' attorneys began by putting a good many obstacles in the way of the speedy selection of a jury, and by making it evident in other ways that the cases will be more bitterly fought than any similar ones yet brought to trial.

*Politics at
the National
Capital*

It was not to be expected that the first regular session of the Sixty-second Congress, which began on December 4, would have accomplished much work of importance before adjournment for the Christmas holidays. The atmosphere of the capital city during December was intensely political. The National Republican Committee, which in propriety should have met at Chicago or St. Louis to perform its routine work in preparation for next June's convention, went to Washington, where it involved itself busily in the personal intrigues of those supporting particular candidates. It is not the function of the National Republican Committee to make nominations in advance, or to select a committee of arrangements in the interest of any particular candidate. Its obvious duty is to serve the Republican party as a whole and not to make itself subservient to any individual's ambition. In one way or in another the Republican voters, in their respective States, will find opportunity to express their preferences. If they find that they are not represented in the sending of delegates to the national convention that will meet at Chicago on June 18, they will express themselves without restraint



Photograph by Harris & Ewing, Washington

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE IN SESSION AT WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 12,
MR. HILL, OF MAINE, PRESIDING

in the voting booths on November 5. At Washington the National Committee elected ex-Governor Hill of Maine as temporary chairman, in place of Postmaster-General Hitchcock, and it made Mr. New of Indiana chairman of the committee on arrangements for the Chicago convention. As was expected, the National Committee's proceedings were all conducted with deference to the wishes of President Taft, and upon the supposition that political arrangements already perfected throughout the country have made his renomination certain.

*Republican
Sentiment
Up to Date*

Unfortunately, as it would seem, there has been a vast deal of misdirected energy devoted to the safeguarding of a given result, long in advance. Whatever may have been the bargains with the State machines, the Republican voters will not feel themselves under any bonds or obligations. Even the Republicans of Ohio have made it entirely clear that they feel at liberty to seek a candidate, and to resist having a candidate imposed upon them. The same thing is obviously true of the Republicans of the State of New York. The Republicans of Indiana are in such marked disagreement that the only way to ascertain their views will be through some form of Presiden-

tial primary. Everywhere there is a growing demand for unpledged delegations to an old-fashioned Republican convention, that will find a candidate who will best please the party and the country. Mr. Taft's strength will be



Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York

MR. BROOKER OF CONNECTICUT, COLONEL NEW OF INDIANA, AND EX-GOVERNOR MURPHY OF NEW JERSEY

(Who are members of the National Republican Committee. Colonel New is chairman of the committee on arrangements for the next Republican national convention)



Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York
 EX-GOVERNOR HILL, OF MAINE, THE NEW CHAIR-
 MAN OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COM-
 MITTEE, AND MR. HAYWARD, OF NEBRAS-
 KA, THE COMMITTEE'S SECRETARY

very great in the convention, but it is apparently a strength that relies upon the efforts of federal office-holders or local political machines. Mr. La Follette's strength is based upon a very considerable personal following of people who believe in their candidate's courage, ability, and radical program. It would be unfair to Mr. La Follette to regard him as a self-seeking candidate. He was put in the field by the leaders of the progressive movement within the Republican party, who believed that their movement would better gain ground if it had a Presidential candidate of its own. It is well understood that Mr. La Follette himself strongly urged Senator Cummins, of Iowa, to allow himself to be placed at the head of this movement. Taft and La Follette are the only Republican candidates in the field. It is indeed very possible that particular States may bring forward "favorite sons." Thus the stir-up in Indiana may well lead the voters of that State to decide whether or not they

would like to have the name of Beveridge or that of Fairbanks presented to the convention. Rather than support either Taft or La Follette, Iowa Republicans might prefer to present the name of Cummins.

*Roosevelt
 and the
 Nomination*

Behind the scenes, two names are constantly heard where Republicans of experience are in private conference. One is Roosevelt, and the other is Hughes. The Roosevelt movement seems to be gathering force all over the country. While a Hughes movement under the circumstances is not to be expected, there is talk everywhere of Justice Hughes as a highly available "dark horse." There has been a great deal of talk in the newspapers about the "intentions" of Mr. Roosevelt, and whether he is going to "declare himself" or not. Most of this talk has been instigated for the purpose of confusing the ordinary reader. Mr. Roosevelt is a well-known citizen now in private life, enjoying perfect health and the full vigor of a man in his prime. There is no possible reason why he should not accept the Republican nomination, if the party desires to confer it upon him. He has no machine behind him, whether local or national. He is not holding out his hat asking for anything; and if he were seeking the nomination his very solicitude for it would be a good reason for refusing to let him have it. The Presidency is too responsible an affair to be sought by any man. But there is at this moment no prominent man in either party who is called upon to announce that he would not take a nomination from his own party if given to him.

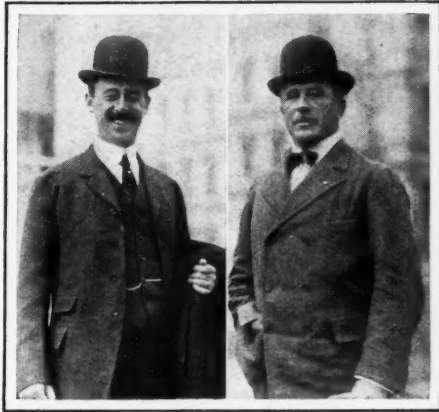
*Not a
 Self-Seeker*

It is presumable that neither Mr. Roosevelt nor Justice Hughes desires to be nominated. But either man is strong enough to take the responsibility if conferred. Men who are eagerly pushing their own claims for the Presidency show bad taste and doubtful fitness. Mr. Roosevelt never pushed himself for any high office. He was made Police Commissioner by Mayor Strong when he was doing thankless work as head of the Civil Service Board in Washington. He was nominated for Governor of New York after the Spanish war by a party organization that needed him and wanted him. He was made Vice-President against his personal wishes, when he preferred to take another term as Governor. He obeyed the will of the party, in the year 1900, at what seemed to be his own personal disadvantage. The nomination came to him in

1904 as the overwhelming, unquestioned demand of the rank and file of the party. The nomination would have come to him again in 1908 if he had not resisted it in every possible way. If it should come to him in 1912 it will not be through any intriguing on his part, or through anything else except a yielding to the will of the Republican party. There can be no reason whatever for consulting Colonel Roosevelt as to his wishes or intentions. He is in every sense available for the nomination if the Republican party wants him. No statement of any kind is due from Colonel Roosevelt, nor from any other available Republican.

*Other Names
in
Evidence*

Certainly none is due from Justice Hughes. If the Republican convention should unanimously nominate Charles E. Hughes, and then adjourn, it would be proper to allow him some days in which to make up his mind and give his answer to a notification committee. There would be no reason or propriety in bothering him in advance. In the Democratic field, there is no indication of a decided preference for one candidate over another. Governor Harmon, Governor Wilson, and Speaker Clark are the foremost candidates; while Mr. Underwood, Mr. Folk of Missouri, Mr. Marshall of Indiana, Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hearst, as well as Governor Dix and Mayor Gaynor, are among those whose names one constantly hears. The difficulty in a Republican national convention is the control of a great block of Southern delegates through the use of federal patronage. The trouble in a



SECRETARY STIMSON AND MAJOR-GENERAL WOOD,
FROM A RECENT SNAPSHOT

Democratic convention is the traditional rule that the successful candidate must have a two-thirds support rather than a simple majority.

*Legislation
and
Politics*

It is impossible to persuade the country that the political motive does not enter into the actions of Congress in the months preceding a general election. Even the most sincere advocates of decisive action against the Russian treaty on account of the passport question would admit that the stirring action of the House in passing the Sulzer bill with only one opposing vote had its political aspects. The same thing would apply to the passing of the Sherwood Pension bill through the House, although that subject is one which ought never to be dismissed without very careful analysis of all the leading facts and details. There will be ample time for the country to go into this question carefully before the Senate has finished the debate that will not begin for several weeks. The tariff question is already in the very storm center of politics; but the precise way in which it will emerge for campaign discussion has yet to be decided. The report of the Tariff Board on the wool schedule was not ready for transmission to Congress in time to be used or considered before the holiday recess. The Democratic House fully expects to revise several leading schedules on the same general plan as adopted in the Underwood bills last spring.

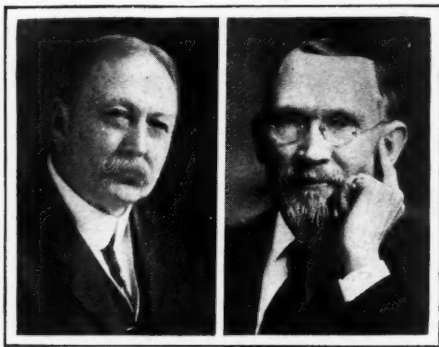


TEACHER TAFT: "NOW, BOYS, WORK HARD AND
KEEP YOUR EYES OFF THE CLOCK"

The boys at the front are La Follette, Cummins, Champ
Clark, Bourne, and Underwood
From the *Post-Intelligencer* (Seattle)

*"Scientific
Management"
at Washington*

The demand for greater industrial efficiency that has made itself heard of late in our workshops, in our engineering schools, and even in our colleges and universities, is echoed in more than



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Captain J. F. Ellison Mr. S. A. Thompson
RETIRING SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL RIVERS AND
HARBORS CONGRESS, AND HIS SUCCESSOR IN OFFICE

one of the annual departmental reports to Congress. The big government departments have evidently set on foot some very searching inquiries during the year just closed, with the result that a good many ways have been found by which Uncle Sam's business can be conducted far more economically than in the past, without in the slightest degree impairing the value of the service rendered. The assertion, however, that reforms of this nature have converted a Post Office deficit into a surplus is an unwarranted reflection upon previous Postmasters-General. The natural increase in the country's business fully accounts for this change. In the War and Navy Departments, where the principles of business management have a less obvious application, there is notably much more attention given than formerly to the requirements of sound and economical administrative policy. Secretary Stimson's first annual report as head of the War Department deplores the costly and utterly ineffective distribution of the army into nine-company garrisons scattered over the country without reference to the exigencies of warfare, and recommends concentration and a logical disposition of the bodies of troops that make up our effective military force. As to the Navy Department, Secretary Meyer makes a strong case for the abolition of certain navy yards that have long been maintained at excessive expense and at slight benefit to the Government. The chief opposition to these reforms will come, of course, from the localities that have profited from the misplaced army posts and the useless navy yards.

The National Rivers and Harbors Congress, which held its annual session in Washington early last month, presented resolutions to the President

and to Congress, urging the adoption by the Government of a broad, comprehensive, systematic, and continuous policy of waterway improvement and the continuance of annual Congressional appropriations for rivers and harbors. It was further recommended that the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission be enlarged to the end that there may be more effectual regulation of competing land and water carriers, as well as provision for the interchange of traffic. The importance of starting the work of providing adequate and properly equipped terminal facilities was recognized by the convention, and towns and cities situated on navigable water courses were urged to undertake this work at once. Representative Sparkman, chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House of Representatives, predicted that within the next fifteen years the national Congress, by a legislative plan, will have provided for the development of every available river and harbor in the United States.

*Progress
in Wireless
Telegraphy*

Marconi rejoiced when, in 1897, he succeeded in sending a wireless message a distance of three miles. By 1907 he had established regular wireless communication across the Atlantic. Since then vessels have been "picked up" at sea from shore stations at distances of from 2000 to 4000 miles. In November last Marconi sent a message from the Coltano Station, in Italy, to the Glace Bay Station in Nova Scotia, 4000 miles. The San Francisco operator, a month earlier, conversed for a period of fifteen minutes with the Japanese station on the Island of Hokushu, a distance of 6000 miles. Wireless communication, it is expected, will be opened up between Italy and Argentina with the completion of the new station at Buenos Ayres. The air line distance between these stations will be 7000 miles. The installation of wireless apparatus on ships is being gradually extended. Until recently few vessels outside of warships and steamers of the liner class have been so equipped. Now various countries are by legislation compelling many smaller passenger-carrying craft to install such apparatus. Great Britain is reported to be planning the establishment of a chain of wireless stations to encircle the globe. This is to be a subsidized system under the control of the Post Office Department. Such a chain of stations would give England wireless connection with her colonial possessions in various parts of the world, making her independent of cables, which are liable to be cut in time of war.

*American
Passports
in Russia*

For many years the State Department has been endeavoring to come to an agreement with Russia over the vexed question of passports. The Russian Government claims the right to exercise a closer supervision of the movements of its population than does any of the other great powers. Russia has always denied the right of her subjects to emigrate, or to change their allegiance without express permission—which she seldom gives. She has, moreover, always frankly discriminated against certain classes of her own population, and denied them rights and privileges accorded to others within her borders. The rest of the world has never hesitated to condemn these autocratic claims and reactionary discriminations as opposed to progress and as unethical. The Russian people themselves have been waging an age-long battle against the oppressive policies of their government, and, despite temporary setbacks, are certain to win in the end. Occasionally one of Russia's antiquated and unjust customs or prejudices runs counter to the opinions of the rest of the world in a way that occasions and justifies vigorous protest. The rights of foreigners traveling in Russia have been the subject of one of the most troublesome of these points of difference. The entire world, it may be said, has a grievance against Russia over the passport question.

*The
Treaty
of 1832*

According to the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded between the American and the Russian Governments in 1832, the inhabitants of both the countries shall "mutually have liberty to enter the ports, places, and rivers of the territory of each party wherever foreign commerce is permitted."

They shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of said territories, in order to attend to their affairs, and they shall enjoy, to that effect, the same security and protection as natives of the country wherein they reside, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing, and particularly to the regulations in force concerning commerce.

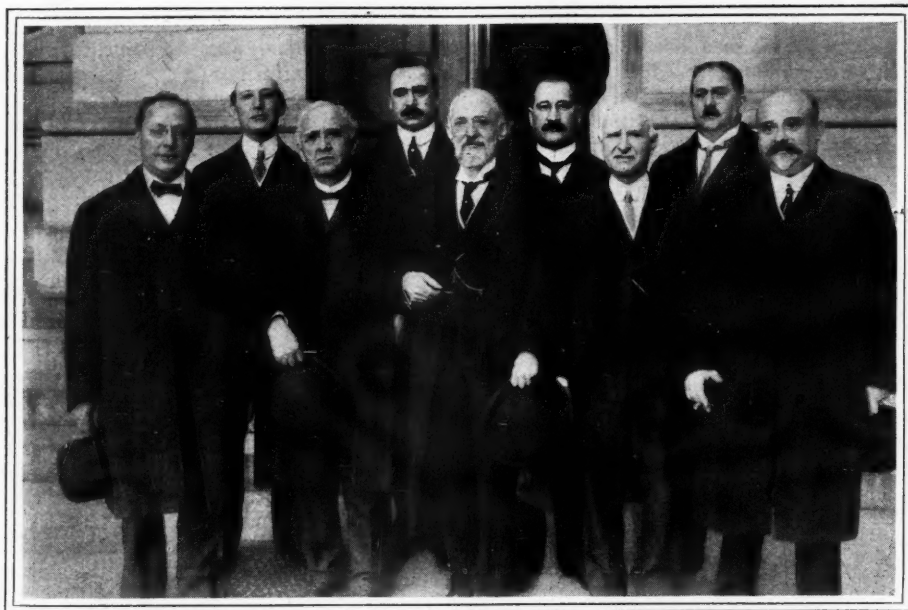
Provided, further, that the wording of the treaty "shall not derogate in any manner from the force of the laws already published, or which may hereafter be published, by his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, to prevent the emigration of his subjects." According to the terms of the instrument it cannot be abrogated until a year from the first of January after it has been denounced by one of the two parties.

*Discrimination
Against
Hebrews*

An agitation has been going on for many years to secure for every American citizen, whatever his race or faith, equal treatment in the land of the Czar. There has been a great deal of proper and growing weariness at the long delay in securing dignified and proper treatment of the American citizens of Jewish birth traveling in Russia. Jewish editors and prominent Hebrews in all walks of life had been demanding the abrogation of the treaty as the only way to bring Russia to terms. The question became a subject of national discussion early last month, when President Taft referred to it in his message to Congress on foreign affairs, when the cabinet discussed it, when the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives held a hearing with regard to alleged violations of the treaty, and when, on December 13, Representative Sulzer's resolution denouncing the compact was adopted by the House. Meanwhile the United States Government had taken up the matter with the Russian Government through our Ambassador, Mr. Curtis Guild, at St. Petersburg. The Russian Foreign Office then issued a statement in the semi-official journal, the *Rossia*, setting forth its case. It admits its willingness to admit American Jews to Russia, were it not for the fact that Russia cannot give Jews of other countries rights and privileges which she denies to Jews of her own country. The traveler with an American passport, once past the frontier, should, of course, be at liberty to visit any part of the empire; but the Russian Jews cannot do this, therefore, says the Russian organ, we cannot discriminate in favor of the foreigner against our own people. Moreover, in support of its contention that the matter has been greatly exaggerated, the *Rossia* claims that the American passports of only three Hebrews were refused last year. It should not be forgotten, however, that hundreds, perhaps thousands, of Hebrews have been deterred from traveling in Russia by the fear that their American credentials would not be honored.

*Abrogating
the
Treaty*

The day after this statement appeared in the *Rossia*, the new passport bill was laid before the Duma. This measure, however, contained nothing which bore on the agitation for passport rights in Russia for American Jews. Heretofore Russian foreign ministers have declined to discuss the subject. Now we learn that Ambassador Guild has actually begun a series of negotiations with Foreign



EMINENT AMERICAN HEBREWS WHO PROTESTED TO CONGRESS AND IN THE PUBLIC PRINTS AGAINST RUSSIA'S REFUSAL TO HONOR AMERICAN PASSPORTS WHEN PRESENTED BY MEMBERS OF THEIR RACE AND DEMANDED THE ABROGATION OF THE TREATY

(From left to right, first row: Mr. Louis Marshall, New York; Judge Mayer Sulzberger, Philadelphia; ex-Secretary of Commerce and Labor and ex-Ambassador Oscar S. Straus, New York; Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle. Second row: Dr. Herbert Freidenwald, Baltimore; Colonel Henry C. Cutler, Providence; Judge Leon Sanders, New York; Samuel Dorf)

Minister Sazonoff. The new Russian Ambassador Bakmetieff, who recently arrived in Washington, is reported to be invested with authority to negotiate a revision of the treaty of 1832. Upon the passage of the Sulzer resolution, the Ambassador intimated to the State Department that the wording of that document was offensive to Russia. It had been expected that the Senate would at once adopt the Sulzer resolution (presented in the Foreign Relations Committee of the Upper House by Senator Culberson) and thus, by the joint action of Congress, the treaty would be denounced before the Christmas holidays. In view, however, of the resentment of the Russian Government at the form in which the resolution was passed by the House, and also because it was realized by the Cabinet and the Senate that weighty foreign matters should be handled as diplomatically as possible, President Taft, on December 18, after a Cabinet meeting, sent a special message on the subject to the Senate notifying that body that, owing to Russia's construction of the treaty, that instrument is regarded by this Government as without effect. Thus, by

executive action, the treaty would be abrogated. It was expected that the Senate would ratify this action of the Executive at once without the offensive phraseology of the Sulzer resolution ever coming to the official knowledge of Russia. Denunciation of a treaty by the President and the Senate together would be a logical method, based on the way in which the treaties are concluded by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. After all, it is not a question of whether or not Russia has actually violated the treaty. The American people have come to regard that compact as antiquated since it apparently permits of the treatment of a certain class of American citizens in a manner not comfortable with their rights, or with the enlightened practice of modern civilized nations.

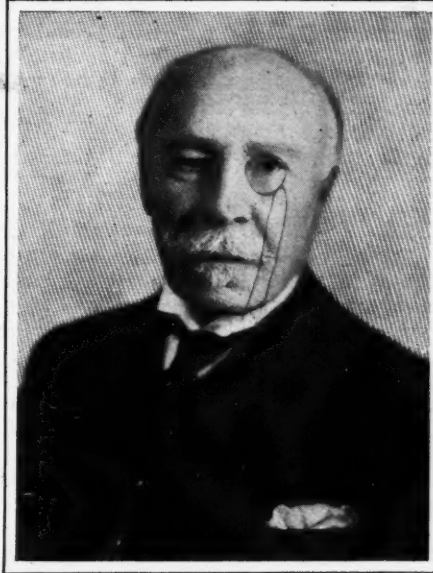
*Probable
Effect of
Abrogation*

It has been assumed that the termination of the treaty of 1832 would be followed by strained relations between the two countries, and perhaps by commercial war. This is an unwarrantable assumption. The commercial

relations between the United States and Russia, so far as actual interchange of goods is concerned, are based not on the provisions of this treaty, but on the President's proclamation regarding the maximum and minimum provisions of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law. Should Russia discriminate against American goods or exports to America,—which seems unlikely,—the minimum rates now levied upon Russian goods would be withdrawn and the maximum rates enforced. Unless Russia, therefore, should herself retaliate, or the United States Congress subsequently change the tariff rates as affecting Russia, the commerce of the two countries will go on as it has before. Furthermore, the treaty of 1832 does not cover the entire field of relations between the two nations. There are many other treaties in force between the two countries, covering all sorts of subjects, from navigation and fishing to extradition, the rights of corporations and the protection of trade marks; from the protection of fur seals and patents to the common adherence to a number of joint international agreements, such as the Algeiras and Hague conventions.

*Only Fair
Play Asked*

It is true that the termination of the treaty will give both countries the legal opportunity to act in an unfriendly manner one to the other, but such action is quite improbable. American friendship is valuable to Russia. Because it has seen fit to denounce the treaty, the United States for its part has no desire to harass the Czar's empire. Russia has grave internal problems of her own to settle. Her Government regards the admission of Hebrews to Russia as a peril to her institutions. The Russian people believe that the Jewish question is a domestic peril so grave that even the important question of Russo-American relations takes a second place. Americans have no desire to aggravate the gravity of the problems that the Russian people are facing. But they find it difficult to understand the workings of Russia's foreign policy in more than one respect. It is unfortunate that this passport question should have been brought to a final issue just when Russia was demanding the removal from office of W. Morgan Shuster, the American Treasurer-General of Persia. This course has served to confirm the belief already held by a great many Americans that Russia is opposed to the principle of fair play which the people of the United States always want to see prevail when a people like the Persians are struggling to regenerate themselves.



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HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE BAKMETIEFF, THE NEW
RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR

(He is faced with the most serious problem that has come before a Russian Ambassador in this country for years, that of passports)

*Borden,
Laurier, and
the Tariff*

The biggest tariff fight in the history of Canada is expected when the Dominion Parliament reassembles on the tenth day of the present month. Early in the session Premier Borden will introduce a Government resolution for the creation of a permanent tariff commission. Mr. Borden wishes to get the tariff question out of politics. In his friendly address at the dinner of the Canadian Society, held in New York, on December 8, the Canadian Premier, after expressing his conviction that trade between the two countries was bound to increase, that social and sentimental relations, as well as commercial ones, had not been marred by the rejection of reciprocity last September, asserted that, in his opinion, the reciprocity idea was dead beyond resuscitation. This statement has been resented by the Liberals and ex-Premier Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who is stoutly leading the opposition in Parliament. The defeat of reciprocity, Sir Wilfrid has publicly maintained, was not due to a discussion of the question on its merits, but rather to appeals to anti-American prejudice, and to Imperialistic and pro-British sentiment. Therefore, Sir Wilfrid intends to make the introduction of the Premier's tariff commission resolution the occasion for opening the entire tariff question. In this way he

hopes to keep the reciprocity sentiment active in the West. The strength behind the new Government was shown in Parliament, on November 29, when the first vote on party lines was taken. An amendment to a speech made from the throne, offered by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, was defeated by a majority of 44.

*Anti-Trust and
Immigration
Laws*

Early in the session, also, it is expected that the Government will introduce its anti-trust law. Representative Bennett, of Calgary (an Alberta district) and one of the best-known corporation lawyers of the Dominion, is authority for the statement, on behalf of the Government, that the new law will not be "a punitive measure like your [the American] Sherman law. It will create a national commission whose decisions with regard to the issue of securities by corporations, and all relations between corporations and the public, will be final." The Borden Government, furthermore, has decided to reorganize Canada's emigration policy by closing up its agencies in the United States and abandoning its advertising campaign in this country. The Minister of the Interior at Ottawa is reported as saying that this does not mean that Canada does not want American settlers, but that the Government will hereafter concentrate its attention on immigration from Great Britain. It is a rather significant fact that the figures of the emigration of American farmers to the Canadian West during the past three years is more than offset by the immigration of French Canadians to our New England States. A pertinent question arises, Is the exchange a good one for the United States?

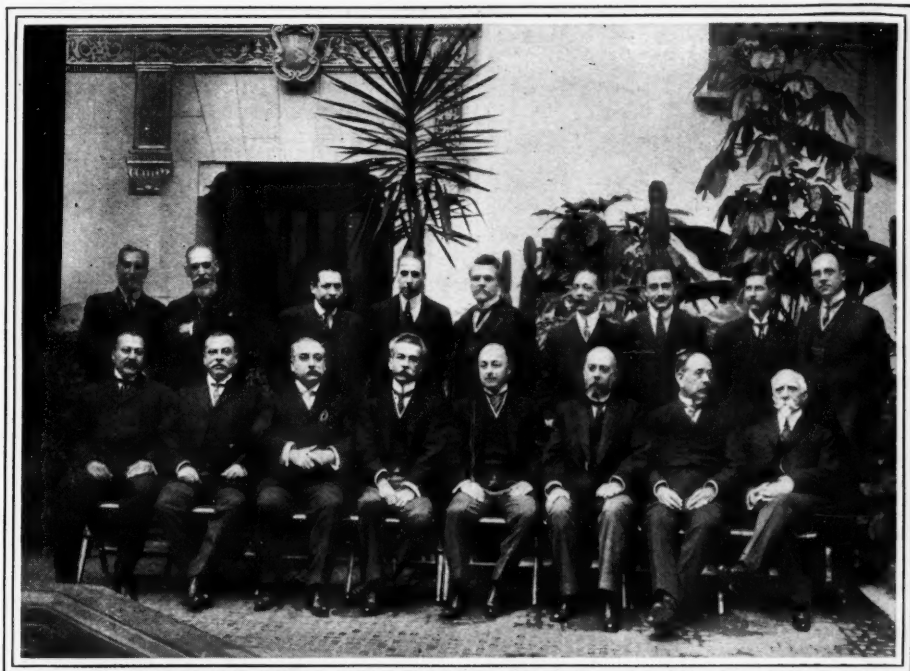
*Mexican
Affairs*

Constant reports are circulated in this country of seditious movements against the Madero administration in Mexico. All the partisans of the old régime, whose opposition to reforms is undying, have apparently combined to discredit the new President. Their number, moreover, has been augmented by many of the lower class illiterates who are losing faith in Madero because, as yet, they have not realized their expectations that the lands of the rich would be distributed among them, and that wages would be largely increased. Of course, Madero never promised these things, but they have been expected by the mass of the peons. The most serious opposition has gathered around General Bernardo Reyes, one of the strong Mexican leaders, several times mentioned as a presidential possibility. On November 18 Gen-

eral Reyes was arrested at San Antonio, Texas, and placed under indictment by the United States Grand Jury on the charge of organizing, on American territory, a military expedition against Mexico. Reyes and his friends have indignantly denied the truth of such charges, but it does not seem likely that the Federal authorities would proceed against so important a personage without having sufficient evidence. In his special message on foreign affairs, sent to Congress on December 7, President Taft summarized our relations with Mexico during the revolution which has placed Señor Madero in the presidential chair. From the facts and documents therein set forth, it would seem that while American rights were properly protected, no undue interference was exercised, or even contemplated, with Mexico's internal affairs. The record of this Government in respect to the recognition of all properly constituted authority in Mexico, says President Taft, is clear of any blot.

*Caribbean
Politics*

From the Caribbean nations and peoples, with the exception of Santo Domingo, come reports of quiet, orderly progress. In our own island of Porto Rico, Governor George R. Colton tells us, in his report submitted to Congress on November 14, progress in politics and trade has been little short of phenomenal. Venezuela, we learn, is prosperous. Her generals, moreover, have recently defeated ex-President Castro in his attempt to enter the country again and make further trouble. Panama is on the eve of a presidential election. Some of the Panamans have expressed the fear that the United States contemplates interference in favor of one of the candidates. President Taft, however, in his message already quoted, has declared that our obvious concern is in the maintenance of public peace and constitutional order there, "without the manifestation of any preference for the success of either of the political parties." President Ramon Cáceres, of Santo Domingo, was assassinated late in November. Señor Cáceres had been President since 1906, and had made a fairly efficient executive, as Dominican presidents go. On December 9 Eladio Victoria was chosen provisional President by the National Congress, and a new cabinet installed. During the year just closed, the Pan-American Union, formerly known as the Bureau of American Republics, greatly enlarged its practical work as a national organization. The new board of directors includes some of the most eminent names in all Latin America.



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THE NEW GOVERNING BOARD OF THE PAN-AMERICAN UNION

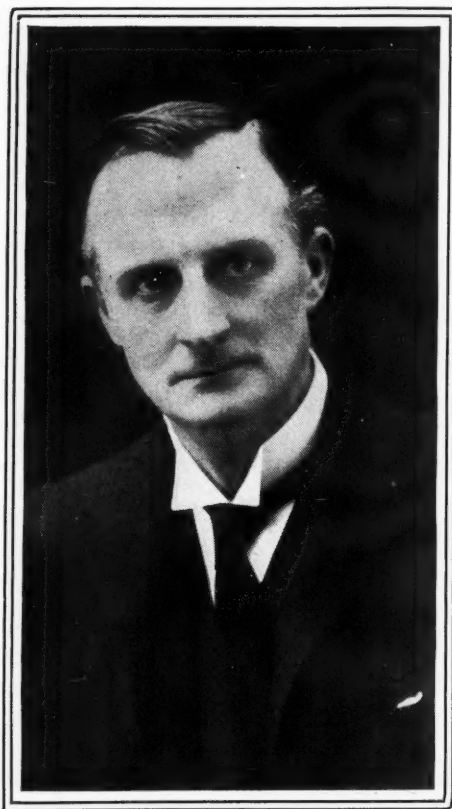
(From left to right, standing: Francisco Yanes, Assistant Director; Eduardo Suarez Mujica, Chile; Dr. Salvador Castrillo, Nicaragua; Romulo S. Naon, Argentina; Dr. C. M. Pena, Uruguay; Antonio M. Rivero, Cuba; Manuel De Freyre y Santander, Peru; Juan Brin, Panama, and John Barrett, Director. From left to right sitting: Emilio C. Joubert, Santo Domingo; Federico Mejia, Salvador; Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, Costa Rica; Domicio Da Gama, Brazil; Secretary Knox; Gilberto Crespo, Mexico; Ignacio Calderon, Bolivia; P. Ezequiel Rojas, Venezuela)

As soon as the French and German governments had come to a complete and definite understanding regarding the Moroccan question and Germany's "compensations" in the Congo, the veil was lifted from the discussion which had been going on for months between Britain and Germany. This interchange is now seen to have been of much graver import to the peace of the world than the "conversations" between Herr von Kiderlen-Wächter and Ambassador Cambon. Two public addresses for which the entire civilized world was almost apprehensively waiting were made by Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor. While these two accounts give somewhat opposing impressions of what took place, in London and Berlin, between July 1 and November 1, they are not altogether irreconcilable as to facts. In the House of Commons, on November 27, Sir Edward Grey made an elaborate explanation of the diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Germany during these

preceding four months. It is evident that several times between July 1 and September 1 Great Britain and Germany were very near to war. Sir Edward's speech in the Commons, stripped of its minor details, made it plain that, between the arrival of the German vessel, the *Panther*, at Agadir, and the German official explanation that followed the now famous Lloyd-George speech of July 21, the British Foreign Office believed it had the best possible reasons for assuming it to be the deliberate purpose of the German Government, not only to reopen the entire Moroccan question, but to secure for Germany, if not actual territory, at least what is euphemistically called a sphere of interest in the Moorish Empire.

Sir Edward
Grey's
Speech

Primarily, the situation precipitated by the action of Germany in sending a warship to the Moroccan port concerned France and Germany only. The British Government, however, Sir Edward Grey told the Commons, was closely watching the progress of negotiations,



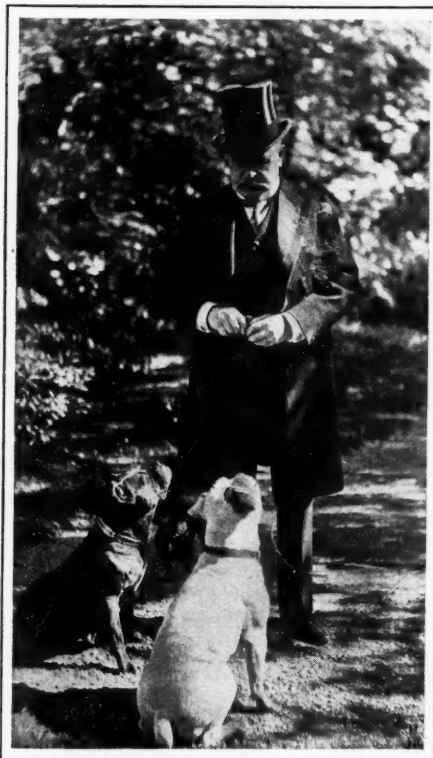
SIR EDWARD GREY, BRITISH SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS: A NEW PORTRAIT

both as a friend and ally of France and as a world power. From what Sir Edward Grey said and other official information now available, there can be no doubt that the result of the bargaining over Morocco was influenced, if not dominated, by the firm stand taken by Great Britain. It was even stated in a speech in the Commons by Captain Walter Faber, M.P., that the British War Office had planned to send 150,000 troops to help France in case of necessity. Sir Edward Grey stated explicitly and firmly, though in a conciliatory tone, that Germany had not shown clearly that her purpose in sending a warship to Agadir was not to secure territory or concessions in Morocco, or to secure a naval base, "without the participation of Great Britain in the negotiations." The activity of Great Britain, said Sir Edward further, had not been aggressive or antagonistic to Germany, but only "consistently firm" in upholding the right of Great Britain to be consulted, and "courteously explicit in letting the German

Government know that Britain was not willing to see her ally, France, forced to make humiliating concessions." Sir Edward disclaimed any intention to interfere in the affairs of other nations, and professed the highest respect and friendliness for Germany. However, he said: "Let us make all the new friendships we can, by all means, but not at the expense of those we have."

*The
German
Reply*

Sir Edward's speech was received with general approval in the Commons. Mr. A. Bonar Law, the new leader of the opposition, strongly supported the Foreign Secretary. The comments of the German and French journals also generally commended the frankness, firmness, and courtesy of Sir Edward's explanations. In substance, the speech was an official confirmation of the fact that, in July last, Great Britain openly assumed the right to veto German expansion in North Africa. This, of course, is the sore point with the Germans, and it formed the keynote to the



Photograph by The American Press Association, New York

THE GERMAN FOREIGN SECRETARY, HERR VON
KIDERLEN-WÄCHTER, WHO DID NOT LET
LOOSE THE DOGS OF WAR

addresses made to the budget committee of the Reichstag on November 17, by Herr von Kiderlen-Wächter, and before the open Parliament, by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, on December 5. The German Foreign Secretary frankly intimated that the British Government had gone beyond its proper sphere in the matter. The authorities at London, said Herr von Kiderlen-Wächter, were kept informed of Germany's intentions through the German Ambassador, Count Wolff-Metternich. The Foreign Secretary had instructed the Ambassador to set forth the German view that a French North African empire, extending from the Tripoli frontier to Senegambia, was of immense concern to all Europe. Great Britain had already been compensated in Egypt, but Germany had received no compensation anywhere. "If France wishes Germany, like England, to take a back seat in Morocco, and keep only her commercial interests, she, France, must give Germany an equivalent." The Chancellor joined with Sir Edward Grey in the wish that better relations might exist between the two peoples, and declared his willingness at all times to avoid any utterances that might cause irritation. "But Germany cannot permit herself to be pushed aside or pressed down by England."

*British Enmity
Against
Germany*

While the British press generally commends the action of the Foreign Office in this Moroccan matter, an increasing number of Englishmen are venturing to express disapproval of the time-honored British claim of the right to predominate in international councils, and to point out the danger and folly of the antagonism to Germany which has come to be the mainspring of British foreign politics, Mr. Stead, in his *English Review of Reviews*, openly charges Sir Edward Grey with being obsessed with the belief that Germany is Britain's inveterate enemy, that war with Germany in the near future is inevitable, and that, therefore, all other considerations must be subordinated to the "one supreme duty of thwarting Germany at every turn, even if in so doing British interests, treaty faith, and the peace of the world are trampled under foot." Mr. Stead believes that the net result of the diplomacy of the past few months has been to intensify the "natural and abiding enmity" of the German people. "We [Great Britain] were nearly involved in the stupendous catastrophe of a gigantic war with the greatest of all the world powers in order to enable France to tear up the Treaty

of Algeciras by taking possession of the empire of Morocco, whose independence and integrity we were pledged to defend."

*George,
Emperor of
India*

The world's great spectacular event of the season, the crowning of King George as Emperor of India, took place on the twelfth of last month at the Durbar at Delhi. For the first time since the days of Richard Cœur de Lion, a British monarch has left Europe. For the first time in its history, British India has seen its ruler in person. The ceremony in the ancient capital of the Moguls was invested with a magnificence of pageantry perhaps unsurpassed in the modern world. A great canvas city, with all the modern comforts and equipment, covering more than twenty-five square miles, had been constructed at Delhi for the reception of the royal party. More than 150 Indian potentates of various ranks, in all their splendor, attended and proclaimed their allegiance to the British crown. It is estimated that 200,000 spectators were present at the functions. After the crowning of the Emperor and Empress, Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy, announced that, in addition to the princely gifts of money for popular education in the dependency and other "boons," which



THE RIVAL PEACEMAKERS

GERMANY TO ENGLAND: "Do you clean your slate at me, Sir?"

ENGLAND: "No, Sir, but I clean my slate."

From *Punch* (London)



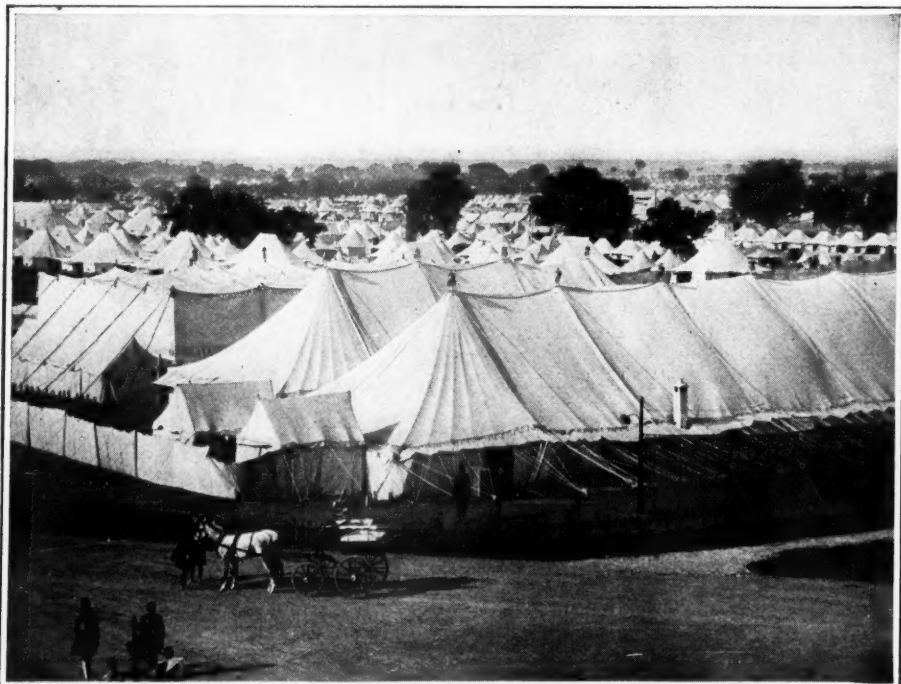
THE KING'S HOSTS AT THE DURBAR—LORD HARDINGE, THE VICEROY, AND LADY HARDINGE

were to signalize the generosity of the Emperor-King upon the occasion of his coronation, it had been decided to make two impor-

tant administrative changes. One was the virtual consolidation of Bengal under one governor, and the other a transfer of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi. For both geographical and political reasons these changes are significant. It was the division of the old province of Bengal into the two provinces of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam, six years ago, during Lord Curzon's administration, that was the immediate cause of the resentment and riotous demonstrations that have troubled India ever since. Regarding Bengal as their peculiar fatherland, the Hindus were exasperated by the partition. It is now proposed to reunite the two provinces under one governor. This will conciliate the Hindu sentiment.

*Delhi, the
New Capital*

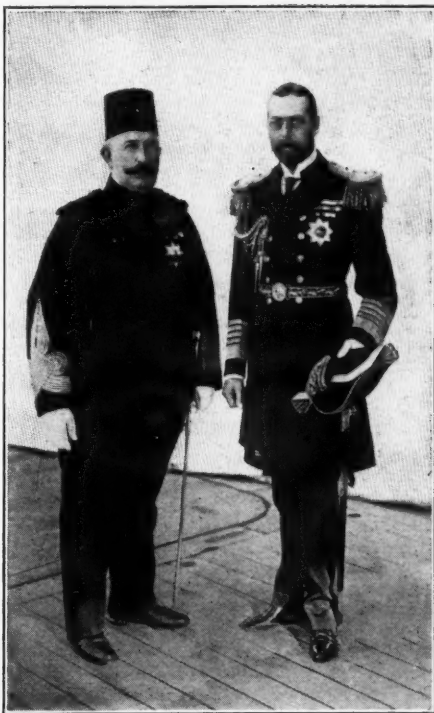
The removal of the seat of civil government from Calcutta to Delhi, the ancient capital, has much to commend itself. Delhi is nearer the geographical center of the peninsula, it is a healthier city than Calcutta, and it is the focus of Mohammedan influence, the chief non-Hindu element of the population of British India. At the height of its prosperity under the great Moguls, Delhi had a population of 2,000,000. To-day it has one-fifth that number. It has always been loyal, while Calcutta



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THE CANVAS CITY THAT WAS MADE AT DELHI FOR THE CROWNING OF THE EMPEROR-KING

has been the hotbed of sedition during recent years. Other administrative changes and reforms are expected as a result of King George's visit to his Indian dependency. The whole Durbar is expected to be a demonstration of the wisdom and value of British rule. On another page this month, we present an article by a trained Hindu journalist, showing what Britain has done for the intellectual, social, moral, religious, political, and industrial welfare of the great Asiatic realm she rules; how, despite temporary failures, she has established peace, made roads and railroads, established irrigation systems, introduced posts, telephones and telegraphs, codified laws, instituted a settled policy of land revenue, and organized a police and military system to preserve tranquillity, while, at the same time, giving a comparatively free hand to the rulers of the native states. While the might and splendor of British rule were being demonstrated at Delhi, the supremacy of England was being asserted over the lawless



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KING GEORGE AND THE KHEWIVE OF EGYPT

(From a photograph taken at Port Said. The British monarch was met at the eastern end of the Suez Canal by the eldest son of the Sultan of Turkey, representing the suzerain power over Egypt, and the Khedive. Abbas Hilmi is the *de jure* ruler of Egypt, nominally subject to the Turkish Sultan. King George is *de facto* ruler, and his power is represented by the British Consul General at Cairo, Lord Kitchener)

Abor tribes, who, for years, have made the great basin drained by the Bramaputra River a menace to peace and trade. The punitive expedition against these lawless mountaineers has been ascending this valley for some months. The bringing of the savage Abors within the circle of the British Indian administration will contribute immeasurably to the entrance of civilization and commerce to that vast, rich, tropical region between the Burmah border and the Ganges River.



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QUEEN MARY ON THE DECK OF THE "MEDINA"
EN ROUTE FOR INDIA

Manhood Suffrage in Britain

The Liberal Government's manhood suffrage bill, which will be introduced early in the Parliamentary session beginning this month, means a good deal more than the granting of the right to vote to all male inhabitants of the United Kingdom who have attained the age of twenty-one years. The franchise in Great Britain is already very widely extended. The significant fact about the new measure is that



Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York
MRS. PANKHURST SPEAKING IN WALL STREET
 (Last month Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the English suffragette leader, made a series of spirited addresses in the financial district of New York on the subject of votes for women)

it would deprive many thousands of the so-called upper classes of the right of plural voting. Property qualifications have always, heretofore, been the foundation of the English franchise right. A man may vote in as many different constituencies as he has different property holdings. Many wealthy men who own houses and landed property in different counties possess two, or three, or even more votes, the number of votes they may cast being limited only by their ability to be present at the polling place in each constituency on the appointed voting day. This system has conferred a greatly disproportionate power upon the wealthy land-owning section of the community. These gentlemen are very largely in the Conservative-Unionist ranks. The Parliamentary representatives of the universities, which Mr. Asquith's bill also proposes to abolish, are largely Conservatives. On the other hand, most of the additional number of persons to be enfranchised by the adoption of the manhood principle are undoubtedly of the Liberal or Radical political persuasion. The Liberal

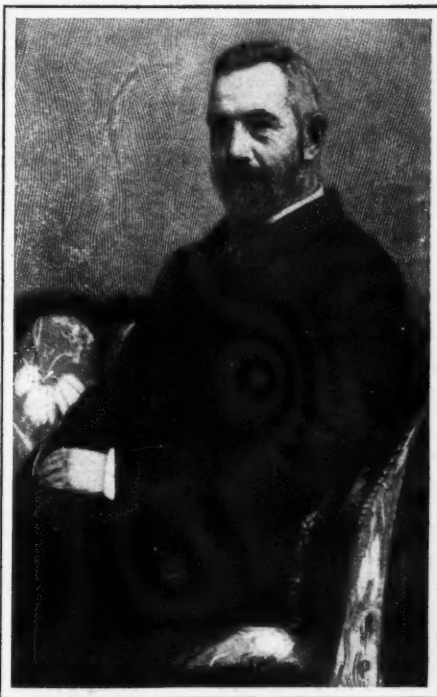
coalition, therefore, would gain many thousands of votes by the reform. This is one of the main reasons for the opposition of the Unionists, since even the old reactionary Tories concede that some reform in the franchise is needed. Redistribution of the constituencies will follow upon the passage of the new law, Mr. Asquith promises.

An exciting campaign has been conducted in favor of the inclusion of women in the Government's suffrage measure. The militant suffragettes have not been satisfied with Mr. Asquith's statement (which we noted last month) that the measure would be cast in such a form that the House of Commons might extend it to include women, if it so pleased. It is known that a number of the ministers—including Mr. Lloyd-George, notwithstanding the hostility the suffragettes have shown to him,—are in favor of the principle of votes for women. The Premier holds that it is a matter for the House itself to decide. Personally, Mr. Asquith believes in the extension of the vote to women under certain restrictions. But he does not believe, he says, that public opinion in England is ripe for a measure which would "by giving every woman a vote, make the majority of the electors women." Those advocates of the extension of the voting right to women have continued their militant tactics in London, during recent weeks, and have frequently come into conflict with the police authorities. Late in November, a number of these ladies were sentenced to imprisonment for "riotous demonstrations." Although the public attitude toward votes for women is radically different in the United States from the point of view held in England, a number of advocates of British militant methods have visited this country recently in the interest of woman suffrage, with resort to "violent methods if necessary." Last month Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, one of the best known of the English suffragette leaders, made some important speeches in New York and other cities. She was received, on the whole, with respect, and her able, forceful arguments were listened to with attention.

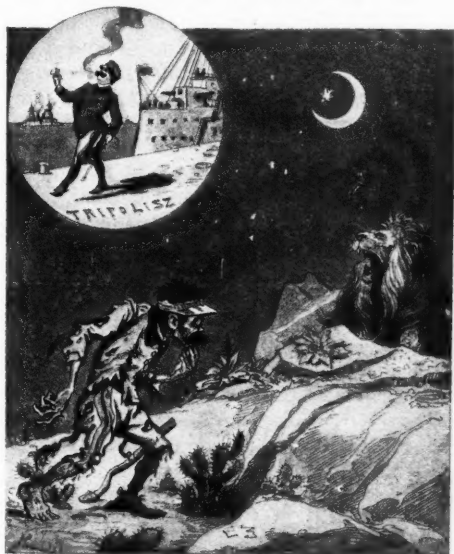
*Elections
in Central
Europe*

The German general elections of 1912, which will be held on the twelfth day of the present month, are expected to be of unusual importance in their effect upon Germany's attitude toward a number of grave domestic as well as foreign policies. The Reichstag, which was dissolved on the eighth of last month, was elected in

1907. It had run its constitutional course of five years, and dissolution was required by law. The results of the balloting are expected to throw some light on how the German people feel with regard to the Government's course in the negotiations with France and England over Morocco. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg has become known as a conciliator and a compromiser, but his position is by no means an easy one, and a lively session is expected when the Reichstag re-assembles. Professor Jenks, who has recently returned from an extended tour through Germany, is well known as a student of political and economic questions. His article on another page this month will serve to make the reports of the German election results not only clear and intelligible, but interesting to American readers. Elections in other European countries during November and December generally resulted in Liberal or Radical gains. We have already noted the Liberal victories in the elections to the lower houses in Belgium and Sweden. On November 30, the balloting for members of the Upper Chamber in the Swedish Riksdag were held. In this branch also the Liberals have increased their strength. The elections held in Switzerland, during the last few days of November, show a large predominance of the Radical and Socialist elements in the republic. The Radical majority is now more than 150 votes.



THE GERMAN IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR, DR. VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG
(Who, this month, will go before the people asking an endorsement of his policies)



THE ENTRANCE AND THE EXIT

(This is the way the *Borszem-Janko*, the comic journal of Budapest, pictures the Italian entrance to Tripoli, and the attempt of the remnant of the Italian forces to leave—blocked by the British lion in Egypt)

On December 14, Louis Forrer, Vice-President of the Federal Council, was elected President of the Confederation.

Italy's War in Tripoli

The Italian campaign to make good the claim of King Victor Emmanuel's Government to having conquered Tripoli continues. News concerning the operations of General Caneva's army of occupation are very meager, the Italian censorship being very strictly exercised. A number of Turkish outposts, including several small towns, have been captured during recent weeks. One fight, on the oasis south of the city of Tripoli, was apparently very fierce, and the losses on both sides considerable. Meanwhile, the Italian Government is finding that its task is more difficult than it anticipated. Late in November, Parliament authorized the extraordinary expenditure of \$65,000,000 to cover the cost of the campaign, naval and military, up to December 1. There have been reports of Italy's intention to carry the war into Europe and blockade the Dardanelles. The foreign office at Rome notified the ambassadors of

the foreign governments at Constantinople last month that Italy intended to maintain such a blockade. There has not, however, been any reliable news as to the carrying out of this intention. Following upon the Italian notification, it is reported that the Russian Government requested the Porte to permit the Dardanelles to be opened to the ships of the great powers. But Turkey refused. There have been reports also of the expulsion of Italians from many Turkish cities, and rumors of growing opposition to the war in both the Italian and Turkish Parliaments, which may force a conclusion of peace at an early date. The Italians are evidently becoming more and more sensitive to the charges made against them of cruelty and of unjustifiable attacks upon non-combatants. A defense of their position, by a patriotic Italian, is printed on another page this month.

*Britain,
Russia, and
Shuster*

There are signs of growing opposition in England to the policy of the Government in secretly supporting, or, at least, in not openly opposing, Russia's aggressions upon Persia. Lord Curzon, former Viceroy of India, made two speeches in the House of Lords last month against the Persian policy of the Government. He openly questioned the right or advisability of Britain's agreeing to armed occupation of Persian territory on the part of Russia, on the slender excuse that the American Treasurer-General, W. Morgan Shuster, had not conformed to some of the Muscovite diplomatic



THE YANKEE AND THE BEAR

("They say he is short on tact, but he certainly is no quitter, is W. Morgan Shuster")

From the *Herald* (Montreal)

usages. Despite the repeated Russian demands for the dismissal of Mr. Shuster, it seemed, last month, that the Persian Parliament would maintain its courageous attitude and refuse to dispense with his services. Elsewhere (on page 49) in this issue, we devote more space to the Persian situation and the relations of Mr. Shuster thereto. The Majlis,—the Persian Parliament,—has appealed to Congress for its support in maintaining popular government in the land of the Shah. There is, of course, no legitimate grounds for our intervention on behalf of Persia, and it is not likely that Congress will take up the matter further than to demand protection for Mr. Shuster.



Photograph by Pictorial News

ITALIAN SOLDIERS ELATED AT THE CAPTURE OF A TURKISH GUN IN TRIPOLI

*Monarchy
vs.
Republic
in China*

The Chinese situation is gradually adjusting itself to the lines of a contest between those who advocate the retention of the monarchy under a modernized constitution and those who favor the establishment of a republic. It may be said that the south generally is in favor of a republic, and the north more inclined to retain the old form. There seems to be a general disposition to get rid of the

Manchus root and branch. One side aims to substitute a new Emperor of pure Chinese descent for the little Pu Yi, and the other to organize a real Chinese republic under the presidency of Yuan Shih-kai or Sun Yat Sen. We have already, in these pages, had something to say of the career and achievements of the latter. For years he has filled the important post of western agent for the revolutionists. He has raised much money for them, and has contributed a great deal toward making the aspirations and aims of Young China known to the rest of the world. His movements have always been secret, but rumor has it that he is expected in China some time during the present month, and that he will soon thereafter take an active part in the progress of events. That the Manchus themselves are convinced their supremacy is ended is evident from the resignation, last month, of the Regent, Prince Chun, father of the Emperor. A Manchu and a Chinese have been appointed guardians of the child sovereign, the former, however, a progressive and in sympathy with the new movement. From an authoritative source in Tokyo, we learn that the governments of Japan, Russia and Great



GEN. LI YUAN HENG
(Leader of the Chinese revolutionary forces)

Britain have already made a formal, though secret, agreement to uphold the empire, permitting the formation and a federation of states on the German model. On the other hand, says this source of information, the French and American governments have unofficially indicated their preference for a republic on the American model. It is rumored in London and Tokyo that some time this month Britain and Japan will offer to mediate between the Peking Government and the revolutionists.



CAN IT BE THAT THE STATUE OF LIBERTY HAS BECOME THE CHINAMAN'S NEW JOSS!
From the *Post-Dispatch* (St. Louis)

Yuan Shih-kai, now both Prime Minister and supreme leader of the Imperial army, early last month arranged an armistice with General Li Yuan Heng, Commander-in-Chief of the revolutionary forces. Apparently these two men, Yuan Shih-kai and Li Yuan Heng, have the immediate future of China in their hands. Yuan is, by nature and experience, a political and military leader; Li is purely a military man. The latter has been educated in Japan by the Government of China, and is thoroughly saturated with the modern spirit. At a conference to have been held at Shanghai early in the present month, it was planned to talk of peace and decide upon the future form of government. Meanwhile Dr. Wu Ting Fang, who is Minister of Foreign Affairs in the revolutionary organization, has been busy communicating with the financial leaders and groups all over the world, openly requesting them not to make any loans to the



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CARDINAL FARLEY, CARDINAL FALCONIO, AND CARDINAL O'CONNELL

(From a photograph taken at the American College in Rome after the red hat had been conferred upon them)

Imperialists. The Manchus could, of course, not be expected to refrain from using such funds for the prosecution of the war against the revolutionists, and Dr. Wu warns the rest of the world that in case of a revolutionary success, such debts would be repudiated. Early last month the reform leaders in fourteen provinces informally conferred, and it is reported that their differences were reconciled. At that time a republican constitution, apparently based upon the organic law of the United States, was drawn up. According to its terms a provisional president is to be elected by a two-thirds majority, each province having one vote. He is to ratify measures passed by the National Assembly, to be Commander-in-Chief of the army, with power to make war or treaties upon the concurrence of the Assembly, to appoint Ministers, and to establish a system of courts of justice for the entire empire.

*The New
Cardinals at
Rome*

It is said that after the secret consistory, on November 27, at Rome, during which the honor of the red hat was conferred upon the three American prelates, and the names of Cardinal Falconio, Cardinal Farley, and Cardinal O'Connell had been added to the roster of the Sacred College, His Holiness the Pope remarked: "One of the greatest desires of my life has been fulfilled, that of receiving a cardinal from the great American metropolis." He added that no one living was better fitted than Cardinal Farley to fill the position of a fatherly shepherd of so heterogeneous a flock as makes up the diocese of New York. The final ceremonies in the creation of the sixteen new cardinals, including the three Americans, took place on the last day of November. Protestants, as well as Catholics, will wish long life and successful labors to these statesmen of the church.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From November 18 to December 15, 1911)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

December 4.—Both branches of the Sixty-second Congress meet in the first regular session. . . . In the House, Mr. Littleton (Dem., N. Y.) contends that since the Government has begun prosecution of the Steel Corporation the special committee of the House should cease its investigation.

December 5.—The first installment of President Taft's annual message, dealing with the trust question, is received and read in both branches.

December 7.—President Taft's message treating of the foreign relations of the United States is read in both branches. . . . The House discusses the Sherwood "dollar-a-day" Pension bill.

December 9.—In the House, Mr. Dies (Dem., Tex.) attacks the Pension bill, declaring it to be a bid for votes.

December 12.—The House passes the Sherwood Service Pension bill by vote of 229 to 92.

December 13.—The House, by vote of 300 to 1, adopts the resolution of Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.), calling for the abrogation of the commercial treaty of 1832 with Russia on account of discrimination against Jewish citizens of the United States.

December 14.—The Senate discusses the treaty of 1832 with Russia. . . . The House passes a bill requiring an eight-hour day for all contract labor of the kind done by the Government itself.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN

November 30.—The Standard Oil Trust passes out of existence by Supreme Court decree, each subsidiary company assuming control of its own affairs.

December 3.—Mayor-elect Blankenburg of Philadelphia announces the appointment of four young men, students of economic problems, as his department heads.

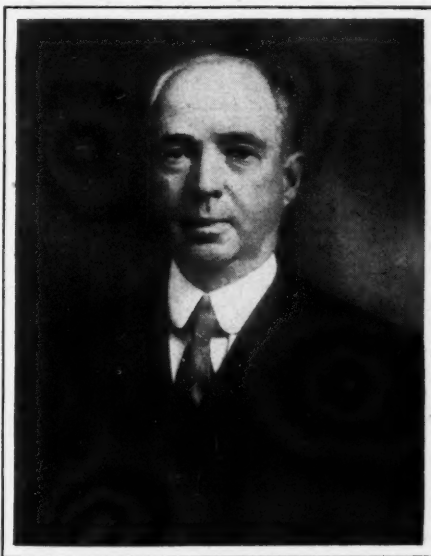
December 5.—George Alexander, the "Good Government" candidate for mayor of Los Angeles, is reelected by a majority of 36,000, defeating Job Harriman, Socialist; it is estimated that 70,000 women availed themselves of their recently acquired suffrage right.

December 7.—Joseph M. Brown is the successful candidate for Governor in the Georgia Democratic primary.

December 10.—The annual report of the Secretary of War recommends the abandonment of many posts. . . . The Postmaster-General, in his report, urges the adoption of a 1-cent letter postage and the establishment of a parcels post. . . . Mayor Blankenburg and his reform cabinet enforce a "dry" Sunday in Philadelphia.

December 11.—The Railroad Securities Commission, appointed by President Taft last year, reports that it would be practically impossible at this time to place issues of railroad securities under federal control. . . . The Supreme Court refuses to review the decree of the Circuit Court approving the reorganization plan of the Tobacco Trust.

December 12.—The Republican National Committee meets at Washington and decides to hold the national convention at Chicago, on June 18.



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JOHN D. ARCHBOLD
(New head of the Standard Oil Company)

December 13.—It becomes known that President Taft, shortly after his recent visit to Los Angeles, initiated the Government's investigation there and at Indianapolis into the dynamiting outrages.

December 14.—The federal grand jury at Indianapolis begins an investigation into the alleged nation-wide dynamiting conspiracy.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN

November 19.—Ramon Cáceres, President of the republic of Santo Domingo, is assassinated.

November 22.—The Unionist party in Great Britain, carrying the South Somerset election, gains its second seat since Mr. Law was chosen leader.

November 23.—José Pinto Suarez is inaugurated Vice-President of Mexico.

November 24.—A force of 800 Mexican insurgents under General Zapata is defeated by a smaller force of Government troops, near Santa Anna.

November 25.—The State of Oaxaca, Mexico, formally announces that it does not recognize the federal government.

November 27.—Earl Grey, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, explains to the House of Commons the part played by Great Britain in the negotiations over Morocco.

November 29.—The first vote in the new Canadian Parliament discloses a majority of 44 for Premier Borden.

November 30.—The entire opposition in the British House of Commons withdraws from the

session following a dispute, and 470 amendments to the Government's Insurance bill are rejected. . . . The elections to the Swedish upper chamber result in a decreased Conservative majority.

December 2.—Senator Eladio Victoria is elected by the Dominican Congress as provisional President to succeed the late Ramon Cáceres.

December 5.—"Che" Gomez and eight of his men, held responsible for the anti-governmental outbreak in Oaxaca, are lynched by a mob while on their way to Mexico City. . . . The German Imperial Chancellor, Von Bethmann-Hollweg, explains to the Reichstag the German standpoint in the Moroccan question.

December 6.—Chancellor Lloyd-George's Insurance bill, providing assistance to sick and unemployed, passes its third and last reading in the British House of Commons and its first reading in the House of Lords.

December 7.—Mr. Law, leader of the opposition in the British House of Commons, announces that the Unionists will fight the proposal to grant home rule to Ireland; the Naval Prize bill passes its third reading in the lower House.

December 8.—The German Reichstag is dissolved by imperial decree and elections are set for January 12. . . . The Cuban Senate passes the House bill suspending civil-service rules for six months, to permit the removal from office of persons hostile to the administration.

December 11.—Chancellor Lloyd-George's Insurance bill passes its second reading in the House of Lords. . . . A proposal to adopt a general prohibition law is rejected by the voters of New Zealand.

December 12.—King George and Queen Mary are crowned as Emperor and Empress of India at the Durbar at Delhi; it is estimated that more than 100,000 persons witness the ceremonies. . . . It is announced that Delhi will hereafter be the capital of India, instead of Calcutta. . . . The British House of Lords rejects the Naval Prize bill by a vote of 145 to 53, virtually repudiating the Declaration of London, the international agreement respecting prizes in international war.

December 14.—Sir Edward Grey states in the House of Commons that the Anglo-Russian agreement over Persia did not guarantee the independence of that country, and he agrees with the Russian contention that Mr. Shuster should be replaced by some one acceptable to Russia and England. . . . M. de Selves, French Foreign Minister, outlines to the Chamber of Deputies the Moroccan negotiations as they particularly concerned France. . . . King George, Emperor of India, reviews 50,000 British and native troops at Delhi.

December 15.—The Insurance bill passes its third reading in the British House of Lords, and will become a law.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

November 18.—General Bernardo Reyes is arrested at San Antonio, charged with attempting to organize within the United States a military expedition against Mexico.

November 19.—Diplomatic relations are severed between Russia and Persia.

November 20.—A regiment of Russian soldiers leaves Baku for Persia; Persia appeals to the powers to investigate the affair with Russia and offers to submit the matter to The Hague.

November 24.—The Persian Minister of Foreign Affairs apologizes to the Russian minister at Teheran, in the name of his Government, for the recent alleged insult to Russia.

November 29.—A second Russian ultimatum to Persia demands the immediate dismissal of W. Morgan Shuster, the American Treasurer-General, and insists that in future no appointment of a foreigner shall be made without the consent of Russia and Great Britain.

November 30.—Sir Edward Grey, in the British House of Commons, intimates that there has been no understanding between Russia and England concerning the recent ultimatum.

December 1.—The Persian Parliament decides to reject Russia's demands; the Russian troops at Resht, Persia, are ordered to advance into the interior. . . . The International Opium Congress is opened at The Hague.

December 3.—An appeal for support is made to the American minister at Teheran by 10,000 Persians.

December 4.—The National Council of Persia telegraphs an appeal to the American Congress, and other parliaments of the world, for aid in the controversy with Russia.

December 7.—Russia is informed that it would be impossible for Great Britain to recognize ex-Shah Mohammed Ali Mirza, should he be placed on the throne by Russia. . . . It is announced at Constantinople that Turkey has refused Russia's request to open the Dardanelles, which would afford Russian warships an outlet from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean.

December 12.—It is semi-officially reported at St. Petersburg that Russia and Great Britain have agreed not to restore the ex-Shah Mohammed Ali Mirza to the Persian throne. . . . Ratifications are exchanged at Washington by Great Britain, Russia, Japan, and the United States of the treaty for the protection of seals in the North Pacific and Bering Sea. . . . Russia abandons her claim to introduce a twelve-mile limit in the White Sea, owing to protests made by the powers.

December 14.—The International Opium Congress, at The Hague, adopts resolutions urging the governments to restrict the use of morphine and like substances to medical and other legitimate purposes.

WAR BETWEEN ITALY AND TURKEY

November 20.—The Italian troops bombard the fortified village of Akabah, Arabia.

November 21.—The Italian Government authorizes an expenditure of \$65,000,000 to cover the cost of the war.

December 1.—The British Government cancels the commission of Lieutenant Montagu, one of those who charged the Italian troops with barbarous conduct, his action in joining the Turkish forces being construed as a breach of neutrality.

December 5.—A force of 20,000 Italians captures the Turkish military camp at the oasis of Ain-Zara, near the town of Tripoli.

December 9.—Turkey orders the expulsion of Italians from Smyrna and from the Gallipoli peninsula, which forms the European coast of the Dardanelles.

December 15.—The Turkish War Office complains that the Italians are using soft-nosed bullets.

THE REVOLUTION IN CHINA

November 18.—General Chang and the imperial army arrive at Nanking.

November 22.—The Government orders that all receipts from maritime customs shall be used for the payment of foreign debts, including the Boxer indemnities.

November 24.—Yuan Shih-kai informs the legations at Peking of a plan to end the revolution without further fighting.

November 25.—The Government announces that the province of Shan-Tung has renounced its recently declared independence.

November 26.—The Regent swears allegiance to the nineteen constitutional articles and promises to organize a parliament without Manchu nobles. . . . The long-expected attack by the revolutionists upon the city of Nanking is begun; fifteen warships under Admiral Sah join the revolutionists and assist in the attack.

November 27.—The imperial troops decisively defeat the revolutionists at Hankow and Hanyang and recapture Wu-chang.

December 1.—The revolutionists capture all the forts surrounding the walled city of Nanking.

December 3.—Urga, the capital of Mongolia, declares its independence and expels the Chinese officials.

December 5.—A more or less effective armistice has been declared pending the meeting of delegates representing the Premier and the revolutionary leaders, in a peace conference at Shanghai on December 18.

December 6.—Prince Chun, regent and father of the infant Emperor, abdicates; Hsu Shih Chang and Shih Hsu, formerly Grand Councilors, are appointed guardians of the Emperor. . . . The leaders of the republican movement decide to float a domestic loan of ten million taels.

December 8.—It becomes known that the old Chinese calendar has been dropped and the modern Roman one substituted.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

November 18.—Severe storms inundate the town of Tripoli and the surrounding country.

November 19.—A message is received at Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, by wireless from Coltano, Italy, a distance of 4000 miles.

November 20.—Earth shocks are reported from Martinique and other West Indian Islands.

November 24.—The American Bankers' Association, in session at New Orleans, indorses the Aldrich plan for monetary reform.

November 27.—The College of Cardinals, at a secret consistory, ratifies the recent appointments made by the Pope. . . . A special train, carrying eight governors of Western States and exhibits of that section's resources, leaves St. Paul for a three-weeks' tour through the East and Middle West. . . . A presentation of "The Playboy of the Western World," at a New York theater, by the Irish Players from Dublin, is marked by riotous scenes.

November 28.—An investigator employed by the McNamara defense in the trial at Los Angeles is arrested, charged with attempting to bribe a prospective jurymen.

November 29.—The eighteen new cardinals receive the red biretta from the Pope.

November 30.—Pope Pius X, at a public consistory at the Vatican, invests the new cardinals with the red hat, the insignia of their rank.

December 1.—James B. McNamara, on trial at Los Angeles, admits that he dynamited the Los Angeles Times building on October 1, 1910, causing the death of twenty-one persons; John J. McNamara, his brother, secretary and treasurer of the Structural Iron Workers' Association, pleads guilty to the charge of dynamiting the Llewellyn Iron Works.

December 2.—The Australian Antarctic expedition, under Dr. Maason, sails from Hobart, Australia.

December 4.—John D. Rockefeller resigns the presidency of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, ending a service of forty-one years as head of that corporation; John D. Archbold is chosen to succeed Mr. Rockefeller.

December 5.—James B. McNamara is sentenced to life imprisonment and John J. McNamara to fifteen years' imprisonment in San Quentin Penitentiary for their confessed dynamiting.

December 6.—The eighth annual Rivers and Harbors Convention begins its sessions at Washington, D. C.

December 7.—The members of the committee of the American Federation of Labor which had charge of the defense of the McNamaras pass resolutions condemning them for their crimes.

December 8.—The naval experts who examined the wreck of the *Maine* in Havana Harbor report that an explosion external to the ship was the primary cause of its destruction. . . . Nearly 200 Russian workmen are drowned in the Volga by the collapse of a railroad bridge under construction.

December 10.—The King of Sweden distributes the Nobel Prizes to Mme. Curie (chemistry), Prof. Wilhelm Wien (physics), Prof. Allvar Gullstrand (medicine), and Maurice Maeterlinck (literature). . . . Eighty miners lose their lives at Briceville, Tenn., following an explosion in a shaft of the Knoxville Iron Company. . . . The party of eight Western governors arrives at New York and is welcomed by Governor Dix and Mayor Gaynor.

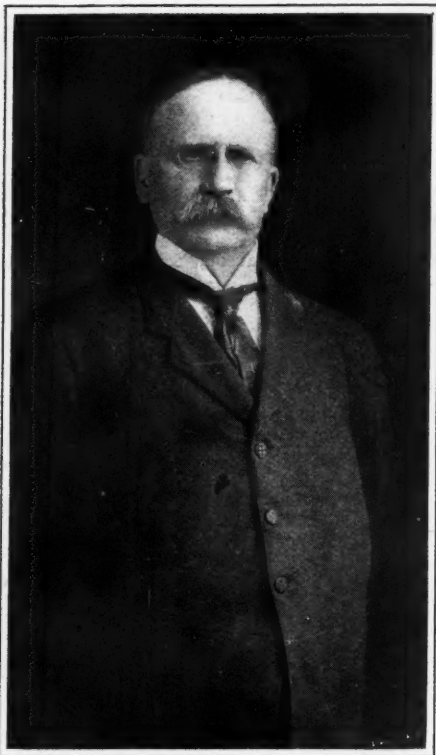
December 11.—The estimates of the Department of Agriculture indicate a record cotton crop of 14,885,000 bales. . . . A settlement is reached between the British railway companies and the labor unions, based on the recent report of the royal commission.

December 12.—Twenty-two suffragettes are sentenced to two months' imprisonment for smashing windows in London during the recent demonstration.

December 13.—King George's sister, the Princess Royal, Duchess of Fife, and her two daughters, are among the passengers on the steamer *Delhi*, stranded during a storm on the coast of Morocco, and later are thrown into the surf by the capsizing of a lifeboat.

December 14.—A suit is begun by the British Government, at London, to collect an inheritance tax of \$300,000 on the Yznaga legacy to the late Duchess of Manchester, although the property is still in the United States.

December 15.—The British Government decides that American meat packers under prosecution by the United States Government shall not be permitted to bid for meat contracts for the British army.



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THE LATE SURGEON-GENERAL WALTER WYMAN

OBITUARY

November 18.—Charles B. Kountze, president of the Colorado National Bank, Denver, 67. . . . Dr. George W. Winterburn, of New York, a prominent physician and writer on medical subjects, 66.

November 19.—Ramon Cáceres, President of Santo Domingo, . . . Thomas Hall, a pioneer inventor in the typewriting field, 77.

November 20.—Col. Alfred B. Shepperson, of New York, a well-known cotton statistician, 74.

November 21.—Dr. Walter Wyman, Supervising Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, 63. . . . William Hepburn Russell, a prominent New York lawyer and Democratic politician, 54. . . . Dr. David R. Wallace, formerly president of the Texas Medical Association, 86.

November 24.—John F. Dryden, president of the Prudential Insurance Company and formerly United States Senator from New Jersey, 72. . . . Wilhelm Jensen, the noted German novelist, 70. . . . Prof. Hugo von Tschudi, director of the National Gallery of Bavaria (Munich), 60. . . . Marquis Jutaro Komura, formerly foreign minister of Japan, 56.

November 5.—Col. Frank Warren Hawthorne, editorial writer of the New York *Commercial*, 59. . . . William Montagu Hay, tenth Marquis of Tweeddale, 85.

November 26.—Thomas B. Davis, a prominent coal and railway operator of West Virginia and former member of Congress, 83.

November 27.—Irving B. Dudley, United States Ambassador to Brazil, 50. . . . Brig.-Gen. William H. Beck, U. S. A., retired, 69. . . . Rev. Benaiah Langley Whitman, D.D., of Seattle, a widely known Baptist minister, 49.

November 28.—Baron Gustav Rothschild, head of the French branch of the noted European family of bankers, 82. . . . Rev. Dr. Howard Osgood, formerly professor of Hebrew at the Rochester Theological Seminary, 80. . . . Alfred Holt, a prominent British ship-owner. . . . George Sanger, a veteran English showman, 84.

December 1.—Charles Spencer Francis, owner of the Troy *Times* and former Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, 58. . . . William Emerson Damon, a noted naturalist and authority on marine life, 73. . . . Thomas F. Gilroy, mayor of New York City during the Lexow investigation, 71.

December 2.—John Pierre Freeden, president of St. Louis University, 67.

December 3.—Rear-Adm. George Francis Faxon Wilde, U. S. N., retired, 67. . . . Col. Walter Simonds Franklin, prominent in Baltimore industrial and financial interests, 76.

December 5.—Leopold Seligman, a well-known banker of New York and London, 80. . . . Capt. John S. Watson, marine superintendent of the Cunard Line, 86.

December 6.—Pryce Lewis, who performed noteworthy service as a spy for the Northern army in the Civil War, 83.

December 7.—Ex-Congressman Henry C. Smith, of Michigan, 55. . . . Sir George Henry Lewis, an eminent English solicitor, 78. . . . Edouard Saglio, the French archeologist, 83. . . . Henry Snowden Ward, a well-known author and lecturer on English literature, 46. . . . Col. Ethan Allen, formerly a prominent New York lawyer and Republican politician, 79.

December 8.—Archibald Cary Smith, a well-known designer of yachts and steamships, 74. . . . Bartlett Tripp, formerly United States Minister to Austria, 69. . . . Tony Robert-Fleury, the French painter, 74. . . . Alphonse Legros, the English painter, sculptor, and etcher, 74.

December 11.—Thomas Ball, the noted American sculptor, 92. . . . Sir Joseph Hooker, the famous English botanist, 94.

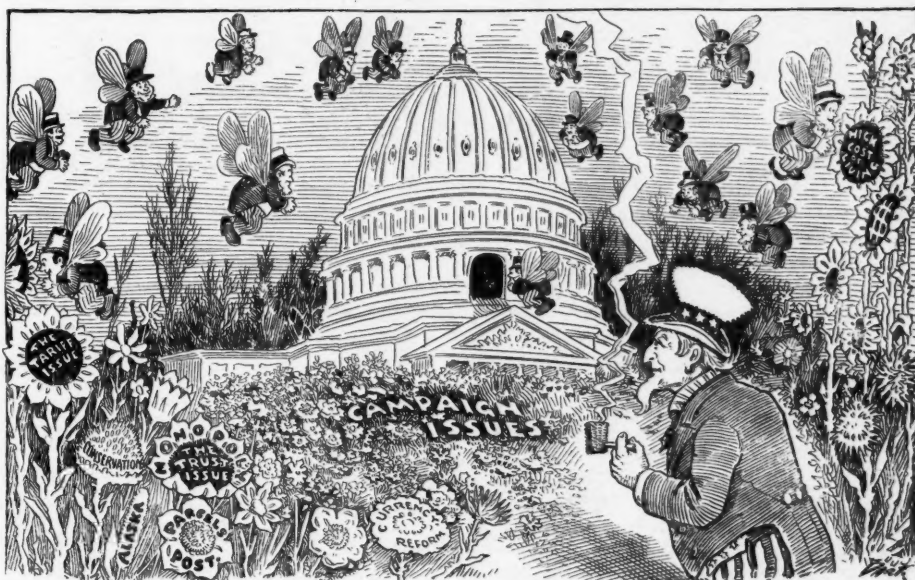
December 12.—Edward Rawlings, president of the Guarantee Company of North America (Montreal), 73.

December 13.—Paul Vayson, a prominent French painter, 69. . . . Mgr. Ambrose Agius, Papal Delegate in the Philippines. . . . Mrs. Catherine Boott Wells (Kate Gannett Wells), authoress and member of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, 73. . . . Thomas Knorr, a prominent art collector of Munich.

December 14.—William Lawrence Merry, for many years United States minister to various Central American countries, 77. . . . Israel J. Meritt, the marine salvage expert, 82. . . . Mrs. Arthur Stannard ("John Strange Winter"), the well-known novelist, 55. . . . Thomas Leaming, a prominent corporation attorney of Philadelphia, 53.

December 15.—Dr. J. C. Egan, chief surgeon in charge of the Confederate military hospitals, 69. . . . Col. C. C. Demstoe, formerly postmaster of Cleveland, 70.

CARTOONS OF THE MONTH



OUT FOR CAMPAIGN HONEY

"How doth the little busy bee improve each shining hour?"

(Which, being interpreted, means that the legislators at Washington are eager to accumulate ammunition for the coming Presidential campaign.) From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)

CONGRESS has again assembled to legislate for the national welfare. The above cartoon conveys the idea that this session, preceding as it does a national campaign,

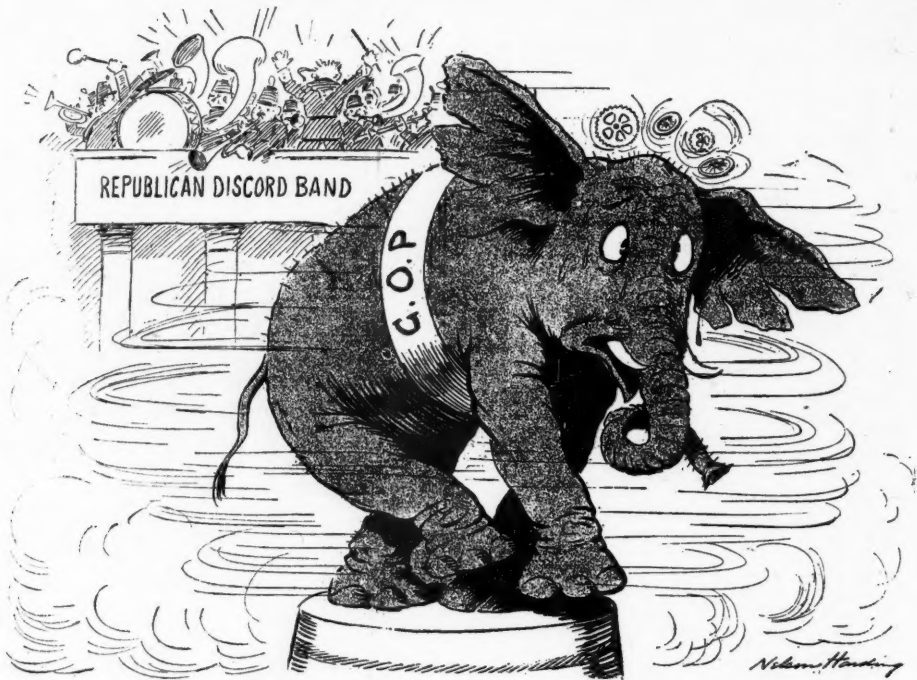
will be largely utilized for the making of political capital. This would bring little joy to the heart of the business man, who has already had a surfeit of political agitation.



SOMEBODY OUGHT TO TELL HIM (TAFT) THAT THE BAND OF PUBLIC OPINION IS TURNING THE CORNER
From the *News* (Chicago)



TOO MUCH POLITICS FOR MR. BUSINESS MAN
From the *Inter Ocean* (Chicago)



"THE ELEPHANT NOW GOES ROUND, THE BAND BEGINS TO PLAY!"

(The National Republican Committee, having met in Washington last month and selected the place and date for the Republican National Convention—Chicago, June 18,—the national campaign has now in a way officially begun)

From the Eagle (Brooklyn)



MR. TAFT, TO DETECTIVE BURNS: "SAY, CAN YOU FIND MY LOST POPULARITY?"
From the Globe (New York)



MAKING OUT THEIR DANCE PROGRAMS FOR 1912
TAFT: "I wonder if they know I am here?"
From the Globe (New York)



HELP!

From the Pioneer Press (St. Paul)

The rise and decline—and sometimes the subsequent rise again—of the popularity of an individual statesman form an interesting study in the psychology of public sentiment. About a year ago, after the elections of 1910, Roosevelt, in the minds and wishes of some people, was politically dead. Now behold the sudden revival of Roosevelt popularity. An editorial utterance on the subject of the regulation of trusts—containing in reality little that is new of Roosevelt policy along this line—combined with general conditions existing in the political and business world—and, lo! the Colonel is again on the



LEAP YEAR—MISS "REPUBLICAN PARTY" KIDNAPPING THEODORE ROOSEVELT. From the Globe (New York)

front page. Gossip and speculation are rife as to the part he will play in the coming Presidential campaign. The cartoonists, deprived for a season of this inspiring personality as a subject for their art, have taken from their property shelves the familiar figure in khaki uniform, with the prominent teeth, eye-glasses, sombrero and saber, and are again producing a flood of Roosevelt cartoons. In these pictures "T. R." is connected with all imaginable phases of the ante-convention stage of the national campaign.



TRYING TO STIR UP SOMETHING
From the News-Tribune (Detroit)



HAS HE "COME BACK"?
From the Jersey Journal (Jersey City)



"CURFEW MUST NOT RING—JUST NOW!"
From the *Leader* (Cleveland)

This is essentially a political page, all the cartoons being devoted to party prospects and possible candidates. President Taft and Senator La Follette are seen clinging desperately to the clapper of the Roosevelt sentiment bell, to prevent its ringing the knell of their Presidential booms. Other cartoons refer to the number of Democratic "availables" and the question as to whom Wall Street will support, besides reflecting some views as to the effect of Mr. Taft's candidacy on the Republican party's chances, and the suggested nomination of Vice-President Sherman for Governor of New York.



AN AWFUL LOAD FOR THE DEMOCRATIC DONKEY,—WILSON, HEARST, BRYAN, AND HARMON, WITH UNDERWOOD HANGING ON THE TAIL. From the *News-Tribune* (Duluth)



WANTED BY WALL STREET—A MAN!
(The pictures on the wall are of Bryan, Roosevelt, Wilson, La Follette, Taft, and Harmon.) From the *Plain Dealer* (Cleveland)



"KNOT" IN IT!
From the *North American* (Philadelphia)



CAN YOU BLAME HIM—THE NEW YORK STATE REPUBLICAN PARTY? From the *Globe* (New York)



JADED JUSTICE STILL PURSUES!

(The Government case against the Beef Trust, begun with an indictment almost ten years ago, has dragged through numerous dilatory processes, until finally ordered to trial by the United States Supreme Court last month)

From the *American* (New York)



THE ARMY OF INVASION

(Apropos of Canadian annexation sentiments attributed to Hon. Champ Clark and Senator Stone)

From the *Post-Dispatch* (St. Louis)



AGITATION IN THE POLITICAL PASTURE

(The strength developed by the Socialist party recently—having gained many municipal elections in the last campaign—is being observed with some concern by the older political parties). From the *Saturday Globe* (Utica)



A CONCRETE EXAMPLE OF THE TRIUMPH OF MIND OVER MATTER

(Mr. Edison is reported to be experimenting with the making of concrete furniture)

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)



"SERMONS IN STONES"

JOHN BULL (to non-militant Suffragist): "I could listen more attentively, madam, to your pleas, were it not for these concrete arguments, which I find rather distracting." (Referring to recent suffragette riots.) (From *Punch*, London)



THE LITTLE EMPEROR'S BROKEN KINGDOM

THE CHINESE EMPEROR: "Oh, Yuan, my poor rocking-horse!"
YUAN SHIH-KAI: "Let's see if we cannot mend it with this mixture of blood and diplomacy."
(From *Amsterdammer*, Amsterdam.)



KING VICTOR EMMANUEL TAKING TRIPOLI FROM ALI, THE TURK

VICTOR: "Give me that box."
ALI: "I will not."

VICTOR: "So? Then I will take it."
ALI: "You just try it."

"Oh!"
From *Der Floh* (Vienna)



IN THE SAME BOAT

GERMANY (who has been left in the lurch by the Anglo-French understanding as to Morocco) to Turkey: "I can't help you any more. I must look out for myself."

From *Amsterdamer* (Amsterdam)



"COME DOWN AND FIGHT"

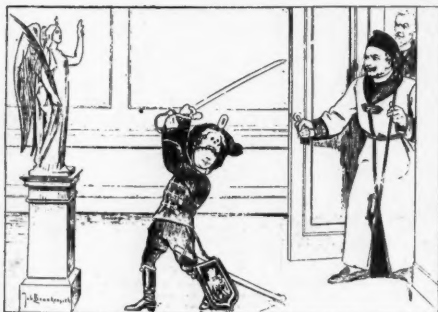
(The Ottoman dogs, the Turk and the Arab, taunting Italy (Wlochy, in Polish) in the endeavor to get her to forego the protection of her navy and fight Turkey on land.)

From *Mucha* (Warsaw)



THE POWERS IN A PANIC—THE APPLE OF DISCORD IN DANGER

(Italy, as a result of her war with Turkey, may make possible the formation of a Balkan confederacy. Once united in this way, these states might not continue as a bone of contention for the European powers.) From *Kikeriki* (Vienna)



HIS FATHER'S SWORD

THE KAISER (to the Crown Prince): "Put down my sword; you've got them all looking at us." (Referring to the recent anti-English, jingoistic demonstration by the Crown Prince in the Reichstag). From *Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam)



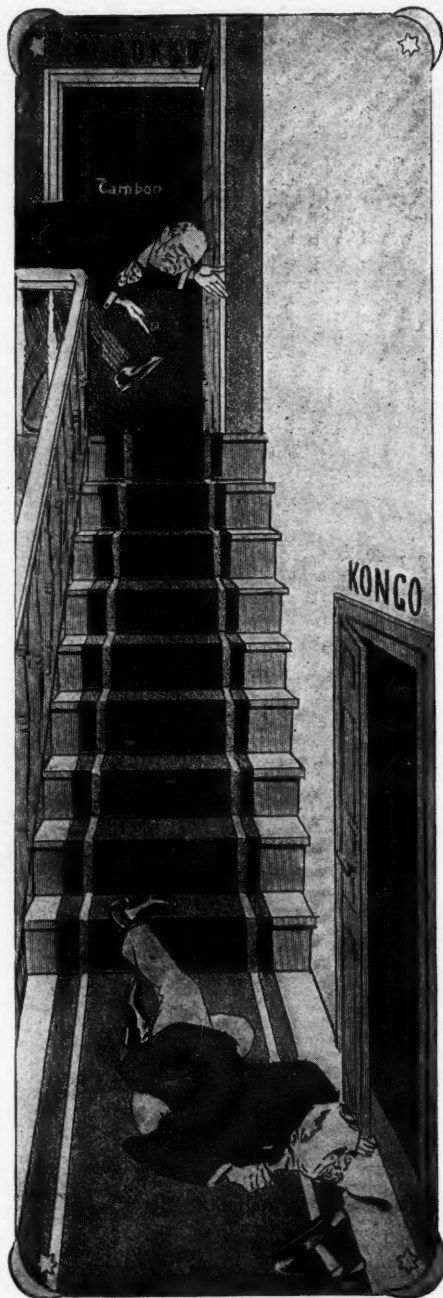
WARLIKE PASSENGERS

Karl and Jaque (Germany and France) have long been up at each other with swords in hand, but they dare not draw for fear of an economic catastrophe more than anything else. The Italian and the Turk are, however, not so calculating, and have come to blows. But a train compartment, to which the world has been reduced nowadays in its life's journey, is not a fit place in which to play with fire and swords, and some will come forward to part them. (Original caption, in Tokyo *Puck's* English.)



SPEAKING OF PEACE

JOHN BULL (to the Kaiser): "It scares me to think how near I was to giving you a licking the other day!" From the *Press* (New York)

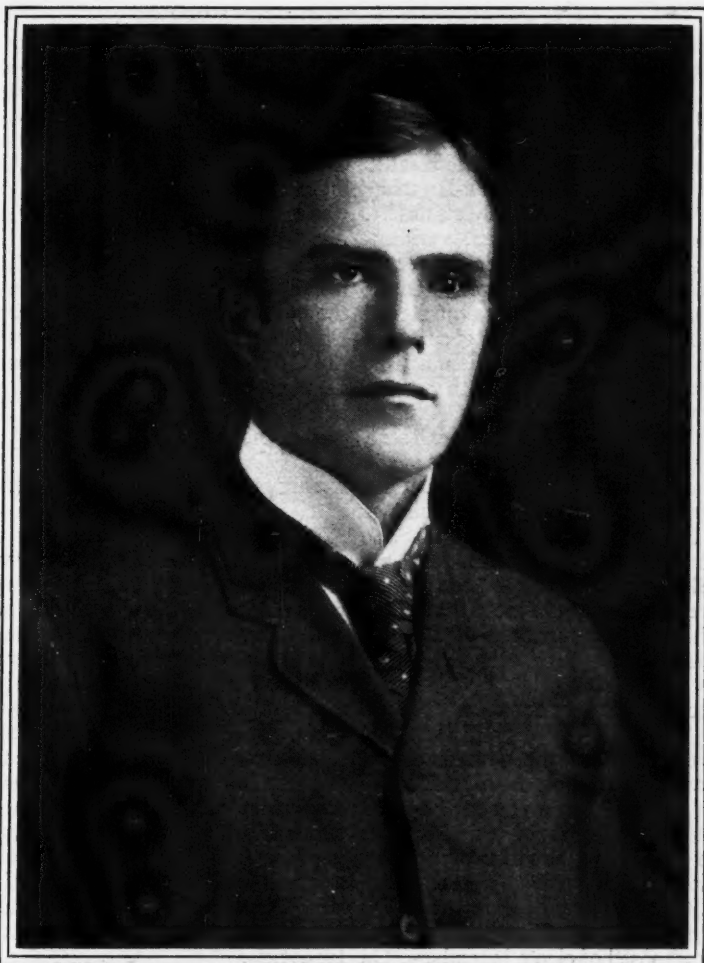


THE PRECIPICE

THE MAN ABOVE (Cambon) to the man below (von Kiderlen-Wächter): "I enjoyed your visit exceedingly. Come again soon."

From *Ulk* (Berlin)

Ulk represents that section of the German press which believes that in accepting alleged compensations in the Congo, in return for her interests in Morocco, Germany has been fooled by France.



Photograph by G. G. Bain, New York

W. MORGAN SHUSTER, THE AMERICAN WHO REORGANIZED THE FINANCES
OF PERSIA AND INCURRED THE ENMITY OF RUSSIA

PERSIA, RUSSIA, AND SHUSTER

FIRST administrative, then political, and finally, geographical partition. This is the Russian program with regard to Persia, as cynically set forth by one of the jingo journals of St. Petersburg. The first stage of this program has already been carried out, Russia being the chief actor in the drama, with the British Government permitting, and, incidentally, taking its share of the spoil. The second stage is about to be entered. The third would follow easily and logically upon the consummation of the second. Officially, both governments have politely declared their intentions to "maintain the independence of

Persia." This however is, of course, only a part of the old-world diplomatic game.

Since the agreement of 1907 between Russia and Britain, dividing Persia into spheres of influence, these two European nations have apparently worked in harmony in the direction of gradual absorption. Persia, the country of Cyrus, of Darius and of Ahasuerus, the ancient land of Iran, original home of the human race, but for centuries corrupt, degenerate, and weak, was apparently doomed to national extinction, until three years ago a dramatic series of events drew the world's attention to its capacity for self-regeneration.

WHAT SORT OF A LAND IS PERSIA?

Only a small portion of the original empire that owed allegiance to Darius in antiquity, present-day Persia is a little smaller than France, Germany, and Austria-Hungary combined. A vast portion of its area is desert, but about one third, it is estimated, is susceptible of cultivation. The soil, moreover, is rich beyond calculation in minerals. Of its ten millions of inhabitants about a quarter of a million are Arabs, three quarters of a million Turks, more than one half a million Kurds, and the rest Persians proper, with an admixture of various Mongolian tribes. Ninety per cent. are Mohammedans of the Shiah sect, who form one of the two main divisions of the Mohammedan faith, differing in doctrine and historical traditions from the Sunni of the Turkish Empire. Persia is regarded as the brains of the Mohammedan faith. Its history and influence have always been looked up to with veneration by the more than three hundred million Mohammedans of Europe, Asia, and Africa.

RECENT PERSIAN HISTORY

Up to five years ago the government of Persia was an absolute despotism, the Shah, or "King of Kings," being regarded by the people as the vicegerent of the Prophet. Late in the year 1905, a series of popular demonstrations, led by Persians who had been educated in the West, resulted in the establishment of a National Council known as the Majlis, composed of elected members. On December 30, 1906, the Shah, Muzaffar-ed-din, formally established and stated the powers and duties of this National Council. There was also to be a Senate. On January 8, 1907, Muzaffar-ed-din died, and his son, Mohammed Ali Mirza, became Shah. On October 8, 1907, Mohammed Ali signed the constitution, and, on November 12, the House took the prescribed oath.

Very soon, however, the new Shah began to show reactionary tendencies, and attempted to withdraw, piecemeal, the representative system of government. On June 23, 1908, the Parliament building at Teheran, the capital, was partly demolished and sacked by troops sent by the Shah, who issued a decree abolishing the National Council. Riot and rebellion at once broke out all over the country, lasting for a year. The so-called Nationalist forces marched upon Teheran in June, 1909, and forced the Shah to reconfirm the constitution of 1906. Upon the entrance of the Na-

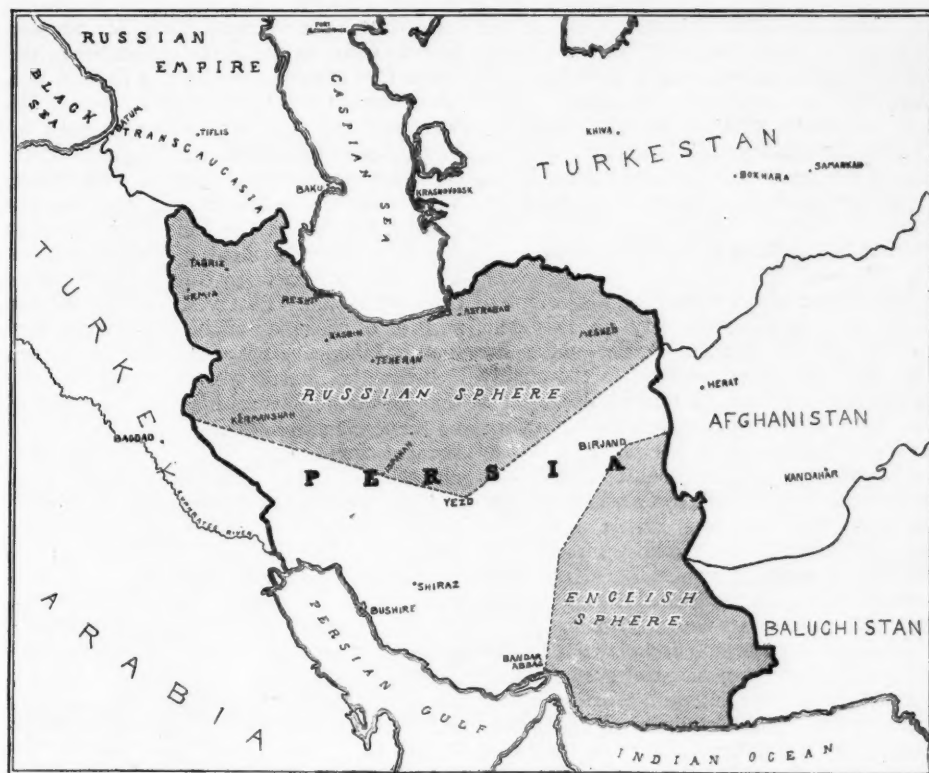
tionalist forces into the capital, on July 19, the Shah fled to the Russian legation, and abdicated three days later. A provisional government was then formed to advise the Cabinet. Mohammed Ali Mirza's eldest son, Sultan Ahmed Shah, then eleven years of age, was enthroned under the regency of his uncle, Azud-el-Mulk. Real representative government was realized rapidly. The elections began in August, 1909. On November 15, the new Parliament was opened by the Shah. No Senate had as yet been elected, nor has the Cabinet been completed. On September 22, 1910, Azud-el-Mulk died, and the National Council elected Abu'l Kessin Kahn as regent in his place.

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED

By the beginning of last year the Persian people seemed to have gradually worked out, after much trouble and with many flaws and weak points, a fairly effective system of representative government. Then the vital question of finance sharply pressed for settlement, and the Persian Government embarked upon a course which has precipitated the present crisis. The Parliament at Teheran requested the United States Government to suggest a financial adviser who could reorganize the entire financial system of the country. Here enters Shuster, the "insolent American adventurer in a pea-jacket and a paper collar," as the *Novoye Vremya*, the reactionary Russian journal of St. Petersburg, has wrathfully characterized him. Why this Russian perturbation?

THE SECRET OF RUSSIA'S ENMITY

Persia has had the misfortune to lie across Russia's march to the southward, and of British expansion to the north. Having absorbed Turkestan and the other minor Khanates of Central Asia, and having established her influence securely at Herat, the capital of the Afghans, Russia finds nothing between her and the territories of British India except the ancient empire of Xerxes. India is one of the goals of Muscovite ambition. But there is another. European Russia meets Asia in the mountains of Transcaucasia, in wild country which forms natural defences, strengthened on the less rugged side by the splendid fortifications of the cunning and warlike Turk. With Constantinople as her ultimate goal always in view, the restless Russian power has long seen that the road of least resistance to the Turkish capital



PERSIA AND HER NEIGHBORS WITHIN AND WITHOUT HER BORDERS

was by swallowing and digesting Persia and advancing over the low desert plains into Turkey's Asiatic possessions. The Turks realize their danger, and have already greatly strengthened their defences on their Persian frontier. Repulsed in the Far East by Japan and checkmated in the Balkans by Germany and Austria, Russia has found, in Britain's desire to keep her hands free while German hostility is at white heat, the great chance for untrammelled action in Persia.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT OF 1907

Britain, through her Indian Government, has extended her influence over all the territory between the Persian boundary and India proper. Long ago she practically absorbed Baluchistan. The Muscovite, despite ententes and cordial understandings, is her hereditary enemy and she does not dare permit him to gain access to open water on the Persian Gulf or the Indian Ocean. She has felt it necessary, therefore, to assert her right to a sphere of influence in southeastern Persia. Pending the time when, in the cynically frank

phrase of the late Russian Premier, Stolypin, "the British and Russian frontiers in Central Asia shall be coterminous," the governments of London and St. Petersburg, five years ago, arrived at an agreement, according to which Persia is divided into three sections, a Russian sphere of influence, a neutral zone, and a British sphere. Our map shows the general division thus agreed upon.

The exact terms of this now famous agreement of August 31, 1907, between Britain and Russia, have never been made public. In substance, however, they amount to a promise to limit their "activities" to the sections indicated on the map. The object of the two powers, however, in making this agreement, has been publicly set forth as "not in any way to attack, but rather to assure forever the independence of Persia." The agreement, as publicly known, further says: "not only do they not wish to have at hand any excuse for intervention, but their object in these friendly negotiations was not to allow each other to intervene on the pretext of safeguarding their interests." The convention of 1907 was chiefly brought about by loans made

by Russia and Great Britain in 1900. It was primarily to secure payment for these loans, which aggregated something over \$12,000,000, that the agreement was made. Persia was not consulted in the matter. She never consented to let the two powers dictate to her, but in her weak and disorganized state, was compelled to admit her inability to prevent it.

REORGANIZING PERSIAN FINANCES

Realizing that, to reestablish her complete independence, she must pay off this debt to England and Russia, Persia, under her new government, determined to thoroughly reorganize her finances and realize on her revenues, which are considerable, but only a small proportion of which have heretofore ever gotten past the dishonest officials. In March last, the Majlis, or Parliament, disregarding the advice of Russia and Great Britain to select financial advisers from Switzerland, or some other small neutral state, voted to appeal to the United States, and ask the government at Washington to choose five American experts to undertake the entire reorganization of the financial system of the country. The Persian people had complete faith in the disinterestedness of the United States, and placed firm reliance on the executive ability of such advisers as the American Government might suggest. The Persian Minister at Washington, with the assistance of our State Department, finally selected Mr. W. Morgan Shuster, of Washington, to be Treasurer-General; Mr. Frank E. Cairns, of Vermont, to be Director of Taxation; Mr. C. L. McCaskey, of Washington, to be Inspector of Provincial Revenues; Mr. R. W. Hills, of Washington, to take charge of all auditing and accounting; and Mr. Bruce D. Dickey, of Minnesota, to be Inspector of Taxation. These were to act under the direction of the Persian Minister of Finance, and their contracts were to be for a minimum period of three years. Three other Americans went with Mr. Shuster to Persia to act as his private secretaries. There were also three accountants, making eleven Americans in all.

THE SORT OF MAN SHUSTER IS

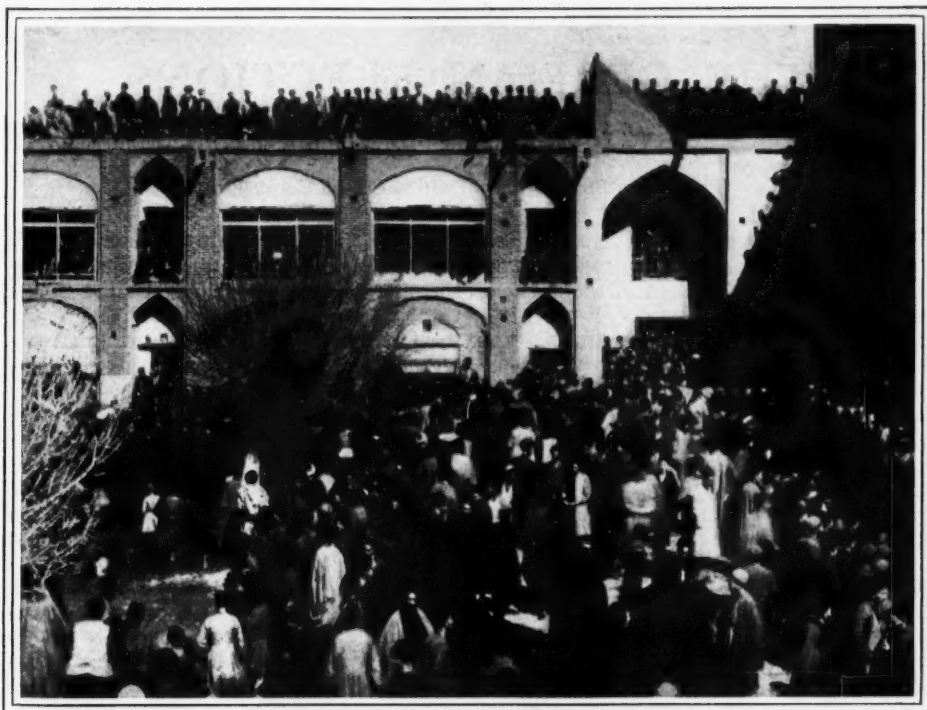
Mr. Shuster's equipment, by natural aptitude and experience, for the important task of administering on modern lines the tangled finances of the Persian monarchy, was unusual. He is a comparatively young man, being now only in his thirty-fifth year. From the position of stenographer in the War Depart-

ment during the war with Spain, Mr. Shuster went to Cuba as one of the secretaries of the Peace Commission. When the Commission left he remained as Collector of Customs. He performed this task so well that, in 1901, he was appointed by President Roosevelt to be Collector of Customs for the Philippines, being stationed at Manila. In 1905, he was made a member of the Philippine Commission and Superintendent of Public Instruction. He returned to the United States three years ago. Last year he declined the position of chairman of the Commission that went to Liberia. He is a lawyer by profession.

When Mr. Shuster went to Persia he knew that he would meet with serious problems of an economic and financial character, but did not anticipate that political and diplomatic obstacles would be placed in the way of the accomplishment of his task. All the details of the Russian opposition to Mr. Shuster are not known. The main occasions for disliking him, however, have probably been twofold. One is his assumption that Persia is an independent nation, and that he is to proceed on that assumption in administering the finances, and the other, that, not being versed in the suavities and sinuosities of old-world diplomacy, he has frequently offended by his manner of blunt honesty. So long as it was believed that Mr. Shuster would consult Great Britain and Russia in administering Persian finances, there was no opposition to him. When, however, the Persian Parliament conferred upon him, as Treasurer-General, full and exclusive power, steady opposition began from both Russian and British representatives in Persia, and open hostility was evident from St. Petersburg.

THE RUSSIAN DEMAND FOR SHUSTER'S REMOVAL

The climax was reached when, several months ago, the ex-Shah, Mohammed Ali Mirza, who had been deposed, suddenly came back from Russia, to all appearances backed by that country. At the head of an armed force he marched toward the capital to regain his throne, but he was defeated, and again fled. One of his brothers had supported him in the campaign and in the fighting. At Mr. Shuster's suggestion, the Parliament at Teheran decided to confiscate that brother's property. This task was assigned to the Treasury gendarmes, whom Mr. Shuster had organized to collect arrears in taxation. Russian consular agents attempted to prevent the seizure of the property. A dispute ensued, the Russian Government supporting



THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE AT TEHERAN. THE POPULACE WAITING TO HEAR AN IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE LEGISLATORS

its agents. Russian Cossacks were landed at Enzeli, on the Caspian Sea, and the Government at St. Petersburg demanded "reparation" from Persia. The latter protested to the powers. Finding no support from the rest of the world, Persia decided to apologize to Russia. Despite this and the fact that both Russia and Great Britain continue to inform the world that they have no designs on Persia's independence and integrity, an army of 4000 Cossacks left Resht, early in December, and set out for Teheran, the capital, for the openly expressed object of forcibly expelling Mr. Shuster and his American assistants. At the same time it was reported that a number of British Indian regiments had entered the country by way of the Baluchistan frontier. On December 5 Russia demanded formally that Mr. Shuster and his associates be dismissed; that the Persian Government, in the future, submit for Russian approval the names of all foreigners employed

or to be employed; that Persia's future relations with Russia and Great Britain be regulated in conformity with the interest of those powers; and that Persia bear the expense of sending the Russian troops on this invading mission.

A long and heated session of the Persian Parliament by unanimous vote passed a resolution rejecting the Russian demand. It is impossible for Persia, the resolutions read, to sign away her own independence. "If Russia shall wrest it from her, it will be God's will." Parliament also passed resolutions of enthusiastic approval of Mr. Shuster and his work. It is an unusual tribute to the integrity and ability of this American that the national legislature of Persia should have given him a unanimous vote of public confidence, in the face of a foreign menace against the nation's sovereignty unless he were repudiated. Whether or not he remain at Teheran Shuster has made good.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS

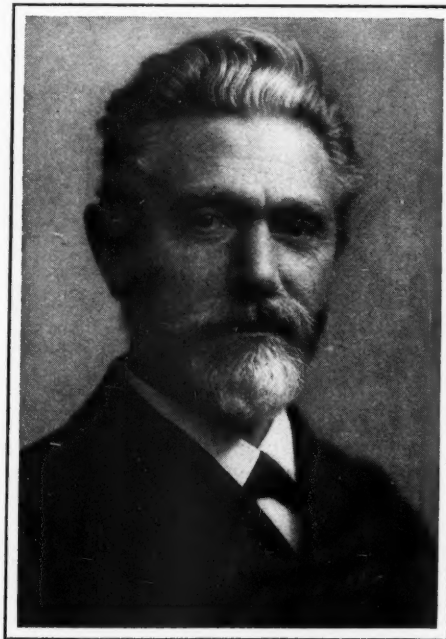
BY JEREMIAH W. JENKS

(Professor of Economics and Politics, Cornell University.)

THE quaint old saying, "There is a good deal of human nature in people," is nowhere more applicable than in the study of politics. In our own country we see the frailties and foibles of politicians and voters, but in the politics of foreign countries, where we are not so familiar with men and conditions, we carelessly rely much more upon the declarations of party platforms and creeds and think less of the selfish, personal, and party motives. If to-day in Germany we read the party platforms we are impressed, as at home, with the noble and patriotic motives that are supposed to influence the voters. We often find difficulty in distinguishing the views of the different parties, and we rarely see an attempt to secure mere partisan advantage. On the other hand, if we read or listen to some of the speeches in the German Parliament, the *Reichstag*, we see, as with ourselves, a direct attempt to catch votes; we hear his opponents charge a speaker with attempting to influence the voters instead of to convince his colleagues, and we note the same distinction between clearness of insight, fullness of information, ignorance and prejudice that we find among our speakers at home. If we talk with party managers or with citizens familiar with political methods, we find, even more than at home, the attempt to secure party advantage by combinations of different factions, trading of votes, and pre-election promises.

And yet there are many differences to be noted. Instead of our two—or shall we say three?—great parties in the United States, there are in Germany no fewer than seventeen recognized parties in the *Reichstag*, although they may be grouped into four great divisions.

Besides the regular elections at stated intervals—five years in Germany instead of two years, as with us—there may be also special elections. When the Emperor dissolves the *Reichstag* on the advice of the Imperial Chancellor and with the consent of the upper house, the *Bundesrath*, the issue of the election is of course clearly defined and is practically one single issue, that of the pending law which brought about the dissolution. Five times since the founding of the empire in 1871 the *Reichstag* has been thus dissolved. The approaching January election this year, however, is that following the expiration of the regular legislative period of five years, and, in consequence, the German politicians are seeking an issue now as eagerly as were the American politicians of both parties four years ago.



AUGUST BEBEL, LEADER OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS
(A prolific writer on political and social questions who has served nearly five years in prison as a result of his bold attacks on the government)

ELECTION METHODS AND CONDITIONS

But before speaking in detail of the parties and issues, we should touch briefly upon some election methods and conditions. For election to the *Reichstag* there is equal universal suffrage with secret ballot for all male



DR. PETER SPAHN
(The leader who represented the Center in the great debate on the increased cost of living)

DR. OTTO ARENDT
(Leader of the Free Conservatives [Reichspartei]. A scholar of world-wide reputation)

ERNST VON HEYDEBRAND
UND DER LASE
(Leader of the German Conservatives, soldier, jurist, statesman)

HERMANN ROEREN
(A leader of the Center, a distinguished jurist who has advocated a strict church policy for his party)

FOUR GERMAN PARTY LEADERS OF TO-DAY

citizens twenty-five years of age, there being certain excluded classes,—criminals, paupers, etc.,—while persons in actual military service have their voting rights suspended.

Nominations are not made by regular conventions as with us. Any man may put his name before the people, but in practice, of course, committees in each election district make the nominations for the parties; and the methods of securing the nominations, by personal solicitation, by trades among the aspirants, by the influence of dominating personalities, are much the same as with us: for the Germans, too, have their "bosses," and they are even now using the English word to express the fact.

One hears little or nothing of bribery in German elections, but the influence of the government, amounting practically to coercion of officials and the direction of their political activity by their superiors, is generally recognized as going far beyond the "pernicious political activity" that has been so emphatically condemned and so nearly suppressed in the United States.

The new elections are to take place on January 12. About the middle of October the charge was made, and apparently with good reason, that the central government had issued instructions to the Prussian local officials to take an active part in the election. Members of all parties believed that these officials were to use their influence against opposition to the government and to pro-

mote its interests, going even so far as to use their official time in preparing and distributing literature, in replying to attacks upon the government, and in personal solicitation of votes. Such election tactics date from the days of Bismarck, and apparently are not generally seriously condemned. Intelligent and patriotic citizens express the opinion that it is natural and possibly proper that the officials should be expected to stand by the government. Some even go so far as to say that while an official might express an opinion or openly support members of several of the leading patriotic parties, no official, even though his position were that of school teacher or professor in a state university, could expect to retain his place if he openly advocated the election of a Social Democrat, it being felt that the Social Democrats are distinctly hostile to the government.

From the viewpoint of equality of voting strength in the districts there should clearly be a reapportionment, but the fear of the Social Democrats has prevented. In 1873 the country was districted on the basis of one representative to each 100,000 inhabitants. When after the days of the *Kulturkampf* social problems presented themselves, and when by his attempt to suppress Socialism Bismarck had roused the political hostility of many even who were not believers in Socialism, it became evident to all that a fair redistricting might well give to the Social Democrats the balance of power. So the old

districts remain, unjust as the division is to the cities: for example, Schaumburg-Lippe with 44,000 or Lauenburg with 50,000 inhabitants has the same representation as a district of Hamburg with about 500,000 or one of Berlin with some 700,000 inhabitants. The number of inhabitants has so increased that the quota per representative should be some 150,000 inhabitants instead of 100,000 as the law now stands. In Prussia, with the three-class system giving great advantage to property, the situation is still worse, about two-thirds of the representatives in the lower house of the Prussian legislature being chosen by 15 per cent. of the voters—the wealthy and well-to-do,—while the poor and wage-earning classes, numbering some 85 per cent. of the voters, elect only one-third of the number.

THE PARTIES

The numerous parties may, perhaps, be grouped conveniently into four:

(1) The Center—the largest party, with now 105 members out of a total membership of 397. This is the Roman Catholic party built up into its effective fighting form by the great political tactician Windthorst; and it stands primarily and consistently for the interests of the Roman Catholic church in a Protestant state. This is stated broadly in their platform as the upholding of "the constitutionally recognized independence and rights of the church." It stands for confessional schools, for the equality of recognized religions; but Bismarck dealt directly with the Pope, and archbishops and bishops still instruct their flocks regarding candidates and issues. Aside from this, however, the party—which contains a few members who are not Catholic—stands for the independent rights of the separate states, and of late years has often worked closely with the government and with the Conservative parties in defending a protective tariff, military measures, and labor legislation. At times, even, it seems ready to trade with the Social Democrats, but its spirit is usually aristocratic.

(2) The Conservatives are composed primarily of (a) The German Conservatives (58 members), largely the greater landowners and those sympathetic with the old aristocracy,—supporters, therefore, of the high tariff on grain, meat and other food products, and normally loyal to the ruling house and disposed to emphasize their loyalty; (b) The Free Conservatives, or Imperial party, *Reichspartei* (25 members), composed largely of the

wealthy business men and manufacturers, likewise supporters of a protective tariff, but of tariffs on industrial as well as food products. This group calls itself the old "Bismarck party" and claims to support in the main the policies of that great statesman.

With the Conservatives vote often the small anti-Semitic group (12 members), the so-called Christian Socialists, and on many questions some of the other smaller groups.

(3) The liberal parties (98 members in all), in four groups of varying shades of liberal doctrine, that often work together, but at times divide, with Basserman, Becker and Paasche as prominent leaders. The Liberals stand, as do the parties already named, for a strong central government of the empire, and the maintenance of an army and navy strong enough to defend its rights; but, on the other hand, the Liberals mostly believe in a lower tariff, in greater attention to the special interests of the middle and working classes, and in the administration of the government along the lines of a progressive, but not a radical policy.

(4) The Social Democratic party (52 members) is the most active, the most skillfully organized, and the most feared by the government of all the parties. For years it has been most ably led by the courageous, self-sacrificing Bebel, who has not hesitated several times, almost five years in all, to serve in prison the penalty of his bold fight for his principles. The party embraces Socialists of different types. They speak for the poor man as against the rich, for an international union of working men, the maintenance of peace for the sake of the poor. Some of them wish if possible to overthrow the existing social order, even by force if necessary, in order to introduce the socialistic state; others favor the more temperate waiting policy of the Fabian socialists in England. Both wings of the party usually work together in the Reichstag.

(5) One should note that the various annexed territories of Germany,—Poland (20 members), Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Alsace-Lorraine (8 members), and some others,—have representatives that on special questions which touch their sections act as a unit, a fraction. On questions of general policy they divide according to individual or local views or interests. Apparently the Center on the whole gains rather more than the other large groups from the temporary accession of these small fractions.

The tables and charts show the changes in representation in the Reichstag and the voting strength of the parties in the Empire since 1871.

1871	54	38	—	58	21	150	47	1	28
1874	21	33	—	91	33	152	50	19	8
1877	40	38	—	93	28	127	48	12	11
1878	59	56	—	93	35	98	34	9	13
1881	50	28	—	98	43	45	114	12	7
1884	78	28	—	99	42	50	74	24	2
1887	80	41	1	98	32	99	32	11	3
1890	73	20	5	106	37	42	76	35	3
1893	72	28	16	96	37	53	48	44	3
1898	56	23	24	102	33	47	50	56	6
1903	52	20	18	100	31	50	36	81	9
1907	60	25	27	104	28	56	50	43	4

German Conservative

Free Conservative
(Reichspartei)Antisemitic,
Landowners' Union

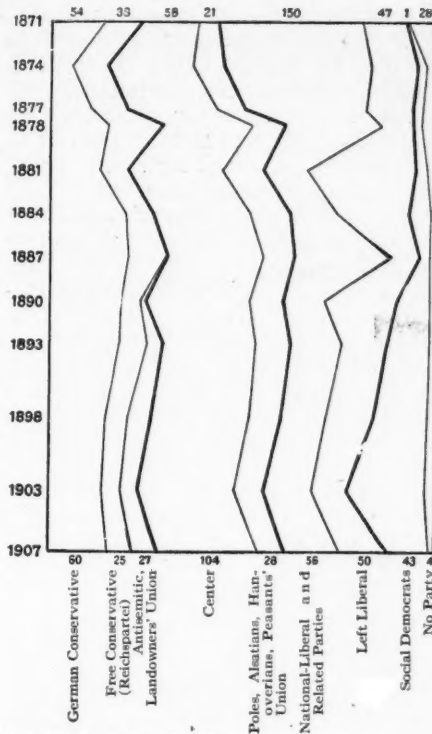
Center

Poles, Alsatians, Han-
overians, Peasants'
UnionNational-Liberal and
Related Parties

Left Liberal

Social Democrats

No Party



THE PARTIES IN THE GERMAN REICHSTAG, 1871-1907

1871	536	347	—	718	278	1479	399	102	49
1874	353	391	—	1439	471	1492	497	352	38.7
1877	523	424	—	1344	451	1446	448	493	39.4
1878	742	790	—	1317	353	1296	457	424	36.6
1881	812	382	—	1477	434	614	1200	312	43.7
1884	861	388	—	1282	465	997	1112	550	39.4
1887	1147	736	12	1516	566	1678	1062	763	22.5
1890	895	482	48	1342	460	1178	1308	1427	28.4
1893	1038	438	335	1469	446	997	1092	1787	27.8
1898	859	344	535	1455	460	971	863	2107	31.9
1903	914	371	476	1876	541	1325	674	3011	23.9
1907	1069	481	500	2145	745	1716	1311	3259	15.3

German Conservative

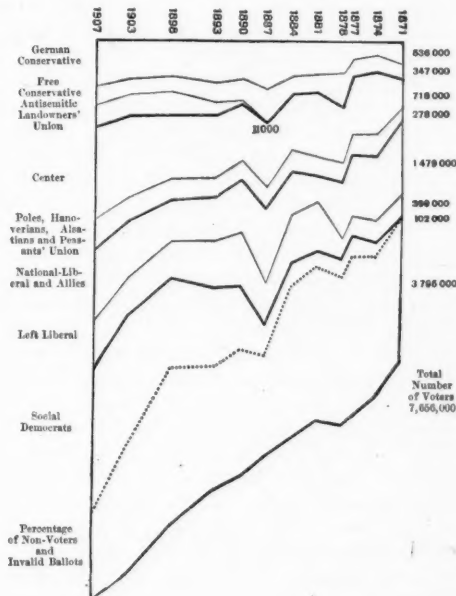
Free Conservative
(Reichspartei)Antisemitic,
Landowners' Union

Center

Poles, Hanoverians, Al-
satians and Peasants'
UnionNational-Liberal and
Allies

Left Liberal

Social Democrats

Percentage of Non-
Voters and Invalid
Ballots

STATISTICS OF THE REICHSTAG ELECTIONS, 1871-1907

Note.—The tables and charts are taken from Friederich Naumann's "Die Politischen Parteien," Berlin, 1911.

THE ISSUES: THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

We have heard much within the last two years of the high cost of living in the United States, and we have had city mayors buying potatoes and turkeys to distribute at cost to the citizens in order, as they say, to break the power of local combinations. At no time, however, has there been so much excitement here over the high cost of living as has prevailed in Germany for the last two or three months, and we have never had a more noteworthy debate on that subject than took place in the Reichstag in October.

In certain sections of Germany practically every city has voted money to set up food markets in order to furnish supplies at lower retail prices. City administrations have requested butchers to lower their prices on certain kinds of meat two or three cents a pound; and the butchers have heeded this request. In some cases private corporations, under the pressure of public opinion, have increased wages to meet the need; and, of course, the politicians have explained the reasons and proposed the remedies that they believe will tend to advance their cause.

THE TARIFF

The Center, the National Liberals, and the Socialists questioned the Imperial Chancellor at the opening of the fall session of the Reichstag regarding the high cost of living and his proposed remedies for the evil. The Liberals and their friends demanded a lowering of the tariff on grains and meats, while the Conservatives favored a rigid maintenance of the protection of the country against the introduction of foreign meats, because of the foot-and-mouth disease which has been devastating the herds in Germany and which, they claim, is the cause of the high price of meats. In certain instances they have been willing to consider a temporary but not a permanent lowering of the tariff on certain grains and a change in the method of handling drawbacks on grains imported to be exported in other form, like flour or alcohol, the receipts for such import duties being transferable and having become speculative.

Throughout the entire discussion, in which the Imperial Chancellor took the leading part, upholding the protective tariff, the arguments were much the same as those with which we are so familiar in the United States, excepting that the main examples given were food products instead of manufactured articles, as with us.

The German elections, however, touch not merely German citizens, but in many cases touch foreign interests as well. Should the elections go strongly against the government and its high protective policy, we may perhaps see a modification of the tariff that would be decidedly beneficial to the United States and other countries exporting, especially, meats and grains.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN PERIL

But the elections are also likely to be affected by international relations more thrilling in their nature than tariffs. No one can talk with either Germans or Englishmen to-day without recognizing the tension existing between the two countries,—a tension on both sides rather of fear than of hostility, but a nervous fear that is a menace to peace. The Englishman claims that Germany is eager to attack England; that she is increasing her fleet with that purpose in view; that she is continually demanding concessions from this and the other power in order to secure colonial possessions, and that her demands and her aggressions will, he fears, force a war upon England.

The German says that England is the mischief-maker in Europe; that she has in time past seized the best colonial possessions of the world; that she has often made war for business reasons; and that she is evidently preparing for war against Germany. "What have we," he asks, "to gain from a war against England? We could not expect to seize any of her colonies; we could not hope to invade England; we should simply add billions to our already heavy debt with little opportunity of securing advantage, while England, with her larger fleet, would sink our battleships, ruin our commerce and destroy for many years to come the effective competition that we have been making against her business men. We have been gaining England's trade with other nations, and England is clearly determined to stop this gain. That is why we, against our will, are forced to increase our fleet."

THE MOROCCO INCIDENT

And the Morocco incident has intensified in many ways this feeling between the countries. Had England not stood with France in maintaining her policy in Morocco, Germany would probably have insisted much more strongly upon some kind of political right to advance her own interests in North-

ern Africa. With those two countries standing firm and clearly ready to fight should Germany insist, her more conservative leaders, including the Emperor, felt it wise to stand merely for business equality in Morocco and to gain whatever territory in Central Africa might be possible through a peaceable exchange with France. The more radically inclined young Germans of the aristocratic classes and the military men believed this policy wrong. "If war must come," they said, "it is better to fight France and England together than England alone, for then we could dictate terms in Paris and gain a large indemnity from France." They believe, too, that had their government stood firm, France would have yielded—a belief probably not well founded.

Of course the French and English do not share this view. Frenchmen and many well-informed Englishmen think the German army in the event of war would be blocked at the border, and that a Russian invasion on the East would promptly follow. They believe the French army of to-day, though not so large, a better equipped and better fighting force than the German army. But whatever the event might have proved with a different policy, the fact is that in the coming elections many of these military men and aristocrats will throw their influence against the government's policy, so far as that can be done without weakening their own interests. The Crown Prince, when he applauded the attacks in the Reichstag upon the policy of the Chancellor and the Emperor, was voicing the feelings of many thousands of influential men of the class with whom he mostly associates. However ill-judged from the viewpoint of the future Emperor his act may have been, there can be no question that he expressed the views of most of his friends. The Socialists stand for peace, but this does not mean, of course, that they and the government will work together. Their views are too radically different. Many well-informed people, however, expect the Socialists to gain largely from the situation.

THE ISOLATION OF GERMANY

Germany stands to-day almost alone in Europe. She is an ally of Italy. For twelve years the Emperor and his government have promised a helping hand to Turkey. And now the war in Tripoli has come under such conditions that she can help neither. Did England, as many think, for this purpose encourage Italy's attack?



ERNST BASSERMANN, LEADER OF THE NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY

(An excellent example of the scholarly trained German official who, in addition to his military and administrative duties, has entered the field of active party politics)

Germany, like every great ambitious country, believes in expansion. But whichever way her eyes turn, she finds England, France, Russia on guard. Her experienced conservative leaders feel it is best to keep the peace, grow in wealth and help the common man. One lately said, too, of the Emperor, "He cares for his people; he wants their welfare. His grandfather and father had seen war, and they instilled into him a wholesome knowledge of the hell it is. And besides he is a real Christian. He will have no war unless his people and the honor of his country demand it." But the ambitious military men and the younger patriots with hot blood in their veins and with heads perhaps none too cool think him and his advisers weak and shortsighted. And these feelings, now intense, will count on January 12.

The elections, then, with the issue of the tariff emphasized by the high cost of living and the feelings of international isolation and jealousy, may well prove of significance far beyond the territory of Germany. They are well worth careful study.



RELIEF FROM A MEMORIAL TEMPLE OF RAMESES I AT ABYDOS (XIX DYNASTY)

(Rameses I and his son Seti I, making offerings to Osiris and Isis before the totem of Abydos, the box in which the heart of Osiris was kept mounted on an upright pole. It was about this period that Moses was brought up in Egypt (the son of Seti I was Rameses II, thought to be the Pharaoh of the Oppression), and thus Moses was surrounded with some of the most magnificently built and decorated palaces and temples the world has ever seen)

EGYPT IN NEW YORK

BY ERNEST KNAUFFT

WHEN the Metropolitan Museum opened ten new galleries this season, containing a collection of recently exhumed Egyptian antiques, the unanimous verdict was that New York had never before seen a more impressive installation of an exhibition! Here were pottery, mummies, scarabs, tombs, stelæ, statues, from prehistoric times, more

than six thousand years ago, up to the Arab conquest, 640 A. D., arranged in chronological sequence, so that the eye could read, at a glance, the glyptic story of the Mother of Civilization!

All spectators were confident that the management of the institution was in the hands of men who knew what the mission and function of a museum should be; they were confident that the trustees in selecting Dr. Robinson as Director had placed the right man in the right place, and that the Egyptian Department, under the guidance of Mr. Albert M. Lythgoe, and a staff of scholars,—Messrs. Arthur C. Mace and Herbert E. Winlock, and Miss Caroline L. Ransom—is destined to become a distinctive institution among American museums.

PREHISTORIC PERIOD, BEFORE 3400 B. C.



PRE-DYNASTIC VASE

(The emblem on the masthead and the representation of mountains below show symbols that were later used as hieroglyphics from which writing was developed)

It has been estimated that man has been on the earth some 200,000 years (A. E. P. Weigall says "600,000 or 800,000 years"). We do not know how much of this time he used flint implements to cut his food with, to point his arrows and spears, but we know he did not make much progress in civilization till the age of metal. The cases in the First Egyptian Room, which contain flint implements, also show copper implements that are

of paramount interest, for Dr. G. Elliott Smith maintains that the Egyptians were the first people to introduce metal to Asia and Europe ("The Ancient Egypt and its Influence Upon the Civilization of Europe," Harpers, 1911). This may, or may not be true, but it is certain that Egypt made a tremendous leap in civilization at the very beginning of her dynastic career, on the accession of Menes as king of Upper and Lower Egypt, about 3400 B. C., which was doubtless due to her mastery in working with metal tools. This allowed her to mine immense stones, and finally to build the pyramids, in the time of Kufu (Cheops) during the Fourth Dynasty 2900-2750 B. C.,—perhaps the most marvelous stone work the world had ever seen.

But it is not only in the making of metal implements, and in her stone work, that Egypt conferred a favor on civilization; but in recording events, studying the philosophy of religion, and in cultivating literature, she was the mother of much of to-day's development.

At the time of the First Dynasty writing is already developed, and the inscriptions of the first few dynasties may be read to-day (thanks to the discovery of the Rosetta stone in 1799) almost as easily as we can read Anglo-Saxon.

On a number of vases in this room we find



PORTRAIT IN POSITION ON MUMMY FROM THE FAYUM, SECOND AND THIRD CENTURIES, A.D.

(From the beginning to the end of their history, the Egyptians treated the bodies of their dead with respect, although mummifying was perhaps not introduced until the 5th or 6th Dynasty. The corpse was wrapped in various ways. Here the wrappings form a pattern—this, of course, is a late example)



QUARTZITE HEAD OF AKHENATEN
(Head-dress restored, XVIII Dynasty, 1580-1315)

depicted boats with masts surmounted by crude-looking zigzags. These are of profound significance. They correspond to the naval flags of to-day. An Egyptian standing on the banks of the Nile could tell from what district a boat came by the emblem on its mast. This shows the early use of the pictograph, and is the beginning of hieroglyphic writing, where the pictograph or ideograph soon became a syllabic sign. So that when we leave the First Room and pass through the Second, and Third Rooms, we are not surprised to come face to face with long hieroglyphic inscriptions on tomb walls.

Here are also models of pyramids, mastabas (large tombs), coffins, mummies, and symbols, like the Ka (the uplifted hands), the symbol of man's "Double," or soul, and numerous effigies of Osiris, all of which tell the story that Egypt all through its history believed in the resurrection of the soul. And that much of its art and architecture has to do with the building of tombs and the preserving of mummies, and the inscribing of rituals to the God of the dead.

The other exhibition rooms show us, besides religious ikons, a number of portrait monuments.

One of the most interesting of these portrait monuments is the small head of Akhenaten. The face is the original quartzite, the crown a restoration. There are gaps where the eyes and eyebrows should be, and we are told they were inlaid with colored stone or enamel, which is interesting information, correlated with the statement of Professor Sayce, that Akhenaten's palace, at Tel el-Amarna, (then Akhet-Aton c. 1360

B. C.) was one of the most gorgeous edifices ever erected by man. The walls and columns were inlaid with bronze and stone in various colors, and adorned with statuary and paintings. Even the floors were frescoed. Professor Breasted says: "Ikhnaton is the greatest and most individual personality in the early Oriental world. He had caught the earliest conception of universal power and dominion, and thus gradually gained the idea of a world-god, being the first man in history to attain this monotheistic conception, some eight centuries before it was reached by the Hebrews. He defied the fructifying heat of the sun and called his new divinity 'Aton.'"

Akhenaten means "the spirit of Aton," or the Sun-disk. A hymn written to the Sun in

his reign is as beautiful as the hymns to Jehovah in the Hebrew Bible. The pure monotheistic religion did not suit the priests of Amon (the old sun god) at Thebes, however, so Akhenaten moved his court to Tel el-Amarna.

And thus the kaleidoscope picture of Egyptian civilization, through to Coptic times, forms, and shifts, and reforms, in a hundred historic combinations! The whole made up of the discarded "remains" of "the past," picked up and set together by the patient workers of the Museum Expedition force, that have been excavating so diligently for the past six years in the fields of Lisht, and in the Oasis of Kharga. And the result is captivatingly scientific.

A LOUVRE OF EASTERN ART

BY FREDERICK W. COBURN

PERPETUAL possession of the most remarkable collection of Japanese and Chinese art yet brought together under a single roof has been assured to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts by three events of 1911. In March important treasures acquired for the museum in the Orient, by Curator Okakura Kakuzo and by Dr. Denman W. Ross, were first publicly shown. In July the will of the late Dr. Charles G. Weld was probated; it bequeathed to the museum the Weld and Weld-Fenollosa collections, which had been lent to the institution indefinitely for some years past. In September the gift was announced of the vast collection formed by Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow.

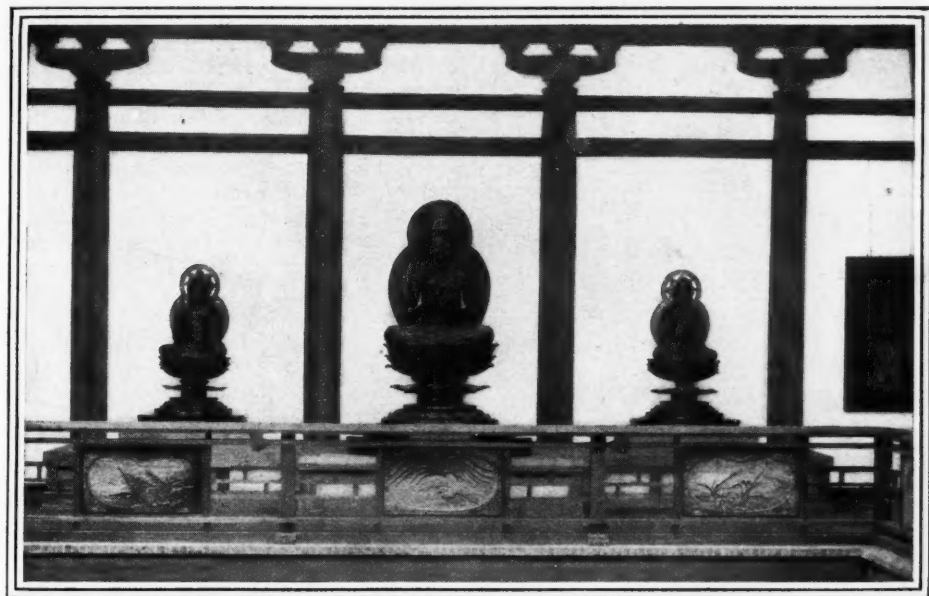
These acquisitions, together with others of recent date, make Boston indisputably the best city in the world in which to study the arts of the far East. The Japanese collection at the Museum of Fine Arts is exceeded in extent and quality only by the collections of the Imperial museums which are scattered in several cities. In the field of Tokugawa painting it is unexcelled anywhere. The Chinese exhibits, except in the department of porcelains, are already remarkably strong and complete, and are in process of rapid enlargement. The Oriental wing, therefore, of the new building of the museum on Huntington Avenue has become a veritable Louvre of far Eastern art.

The inventory figures are impressive. Dr. Bigelow's gift contains more than 26,000

separate works of art. The Weld bequests are inferior only in quantity and of practically equal artistic consequence. The museum to-day possesses more than 5000 Jap-



ONE OF MORE THAN SIXTY THOUSAND JAPANESE PRINTS AT THE BOSTON MUSEUM



BUDDHIST DIVINITIES

(In gallery of Japanese Court, Boston Museum of Fine Arts)

anese paintings of every known school and manner; more than 60,000 prints; upwards of 200 large sculptures; 5000 or more potteries in an exhibit so complete that anything newly acquired proves usually to be a duplicate; extensive exhibits of ramma and other wood carvings, of swords, sword-guards, and other metalwork, of lacquers, carved ivories, textiles, and various objects of virtuosity. The Chinese collections include a very large group of early potteries, lent by Frank Gair Macomber, and the most important collection outside of China of Chinese stone sculptures, representing an art which up to a decade ago was hardly known to have existed.

So general to-day, except in the most Philistine circles, is the recognition of the superiority in all artistic attributes of a screen painting of Korin or Motonobu to, say, the canvases of the nineteenth-century German and English schools, which linger in many museums and private collections; so prevalent the impression among enthusiasts that posterity will rank the greatest Japanese masters as co-equals of those of the Renaissance; so sure, in brief, is the intelligent public of the right of the Japanese to be regarded as a wonderfully artistic people that it provokes amusement to note evidence of the Oriental collections' having come in, as it were, by the museum's back door. Twenty years ago

there were very scholarly folk in Boston and Cambridge who regarded the Oriental things as interlopers, and even now one sometimes hears criticism of the policy of acquiring so much "Japanese junk." Greek sculptures, prints, and paintings for many years had the right of way in the trustees' annual accounting of their stewardship. Not until 1897 did the annual report contain a special contribution from the Japanese curator. Only since 1904 has the museum spent any of its own funds for Japanese and Chinese objects.

The interest, however, of a few devoted benefactors has never waned. Dr. Bigelow's generosity dates back to 1880, when he first lent a group of lacquers and other objects. A little later Dr. Weld began to contribute. In 1891 Frederick L. Ames first offered munificent contributions. The year following there was acquired the splendid Morse collection of Japanese pottery, of 4831 specimens, gathered by Professor Edward S. Morse of Salem, sometime occupant of the chair of zoölogy at the Imperial University, Tokyo. These potteries constitute a unique record of the fictile arts of Japan, one comparable only to certain collections of European ceramics in British and continental museums. In the late nineties, Dr. Denman W. Ross, who has since become a foremost contributor, gave ten paintings from a celebrated set of 500 of the doings of "Rakan," formerly in



KWANNON, GODDESS OF MERCY
(Japanese bronze statuette, Nara period, ninth century)

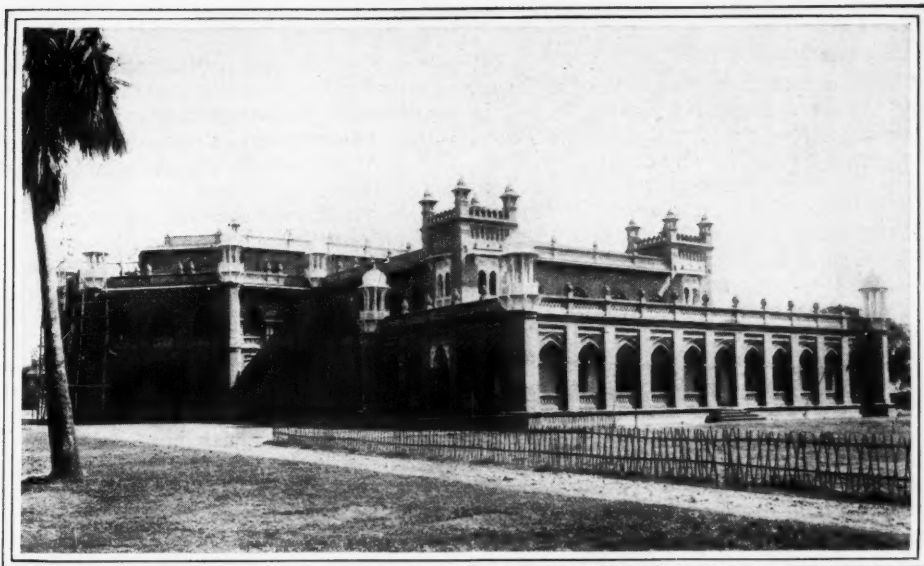
the temple of Daitokugi. Since then Mrs. W. Scott Fitz and others have made it possible for the museum to purchase valuable Oriental works. Mr. Okakura's advent in 1905 dispelled any lingering disposition to apologize for the Japanese genius.

Commensurately with its now conceded importance, the far Eastern department has been placed in the southerly of the two projecting pavilions of the new museum building on Huntington Avenue, to which the collections were moved in 1909. Without straining for picturesque effect the architect has created in the galleries a suggestive sem-

blance of the national architectural background of wood, plaster, and rice paper. The covered court in the center of the pavilion, extending to the roof, is devoted on the ground floor to a Japanese garden, with gold-fish ponds, stone lanterns, wood carvings and, at the further end, several sculptured divinities complacently surveying the enclosure. Around the courtyard on the level of the second or main floor of the museum runs a Japanese gallery, with ancient wood carvings set into the balustrade, some of the finest kakemono in the wall spaces between columniations and with seven great carved deities on the side opposite the staircase, which in its turn is adorned with statuary and ramma from temples and palaces. Around the upper and lower divisions of the courtyard extend in connected series the various exhibition and study rooms of the department. Of these the most impressive is a dim Buddha room, creepy with the vital presence of a score or more of large wooden statues, many of them of the Heian period, the golden age of Japanese sculpture.

The approach of most visitors to the department is on the main floor through a corridor known as the Chinese gallery and containing Mr. Macomber's rich collection of Chinese potteries of the Han and subsequent dynasties. In the first gallery are recently exhumed stone sculptures from central China, some of these so delicately beautiful as to recall Hellenistic Greek workmanship: thence each room has its appropriate exhibits, always with avoidance of that overcrowding which the older artists of Japan and the modern museologists unite in regarding as an artistic high crime. Comparatively few things are exhibited at a time; the remainder are reserved in "study rooms."

That Japanese sculpture is still so unfamiliar as to look queer to most Occidentals detracts, of course, in no wise from the value of the statuary at Boston. The sense of oddity wears off presently. The race that produced the exquisite Kano paintings was not inept in the use of the mallet and chisel. The development of a highly expressive sculptural art from the conventionalized manner introduced by Korean craftsmen in the sixth century, through the graceful, delicate workmanship of the Nara period, and on to the florid, over-ornate, and ultra-sensational temple statuary of the late Tokugawa era, is henceforth revealed to those Americans who have not been fortunate enough to see such works in the temples for which they were intended.



THE MAGNIFICENT COLLEGE THE BRITISH HAVE BUILT AT DACCA

(Dacca was the Mohammedan capital of Bengal, and now is the headquarters of the English Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam)

WHAT THE BRITISH HAVE DONE FOR INDIA

BY SAINT NIHAL SINGH

(Author of "Glimpses of the Orient To-day," "Essays on India," "Messages of Uplift for India")

APART from the Oriental magnificence which, at the extravagant expenditure of over \$10,000,000 by the British-Indian Government and the Maharajas, gave hitherto unexcelled respectendency to the pageant held at Delhi—Hindustan's old capital—on December 12, to hear his Majesty George V, King of England, proclaimed Emperor of the Indian Empire, there is a significance attached to the assemblage which is bound to appeal even to those who hate barbaric pomp and splendor, but are interested in taking stock of the good the peninsula has derived, directly and indirectly, from its connection with Great Britain.

THE FIRST EFFECTS OF BRITISH RULE

In order to make such a survey, it is essential, for evident reasons, to form a clear concept of the chaotic condition of the country when the British took hold of it, and of the forces that had brought this about. After the death of Aurangzeb, it will be remem-

bered, various Moslem viceroys established themselves as rulers, the Sikhs arose in the northwest and the Marathas in the south, and plucked many gorgeous plumes from the Mogul peacock, while the Portuguese, French and English each strove to secure, and succeeded in gaining, sovereignty over restricted areas. Rivalries in the camps of the foreigners, aided and abetted by native kings, led to bloody conflicts extending over decades, which, by the middle of the nineteenth century, ended in Great Britain being recognized as suzerain over the whole peninsula. But in 1857, when, at the close of the sanguinary Sepoy Mutiny, the British Crown took over the government of India from the "East-India Company," the country, as the result of this struggle for supremacy, was rent by anarchy which jeopardized life and property, disintegrated industries, impeded trade and commerce, suspended social amenities and interfered with religious observances. It is from this morass that Great Britain has sought to rescue Hindustan.

The first effort of the British Government of India was to drain the marsh of civil war, and it has succeeded wonderfully well in carrying through this undertaking. Peace, no greater than which any country possesses, to-day reigns supreme over Hindustan, and has prevailed for more than a half-century. Of late years, even local disturbances—most of them of a religious character, due to the antipathy existing between the Hindus and Mohammedans, and fought over such an inoffensive beast as the cow, which the former regard as sacred, and the latter as a cheap and palatable article of diet—are becoming less frequent and acrimonious. To guarantee the continuance of this tranquillity, a strong and efficient army and police system have been established; the country has been cut up into administrative divisions under a central government; demarcations have been made between the civil and military departments; the levying and collection of taxes have been systematized; the laws of the land have been codified and a judiciary established to administer them; and all parts of the country have been linked up with good roads, railways, post, telegraph, and telephone.

A settled state of affairs being the seed of progress, the industrial, intellectual, social,

moral, religious, and political reconstruction of India has been growing apace for over fifty years—and the people have made noteworthy advancement in every department of life. To take up each aspect separately and seriatim:

The first effect of the establishment of *Pax Britannica* in India was to deal a staggering blow to the industrial system, already weak beyond measure as the result of the anarchy of centuries. The establishment of British rule pulled down the subtle walls that always had protected the native craftsmen from foreign attack; and, wedded as they were to their hand looms and handicrafts, working not for the love of money, but for the sake of artistic production, caring everything for the world to come, and nothing for here and now, cherishing their tools, that had known no improvement for ages, too much to discard them for efficient implements, they were forced to compete with England which, at that time, led the world in producing manufactures by steam-driven machinery. The result of it all was that trades and industries languished, the soil became overburdened with labor, and farms shrank in size in inverse ratio as the pressure of population increased on them. The backwardness of the agriculturist, his



SPINNING COTTON BY THE ANTIQUATED METHODS

(Compare this with the interior of a modern mill, shown on the opposite page)

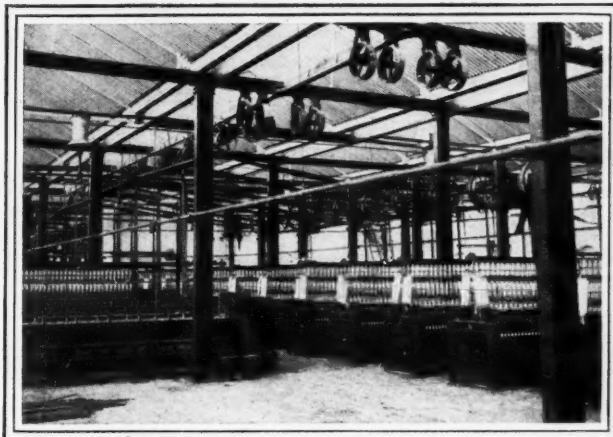
clumsy implements, and his antiquated methods, further aggravated the situation. In addition, for the first time in its history, Hindustan began to see its money drained to a foreign country, for the pay of Englishmen who never had been outside of London, for the pensions of retired Britishers who had worked in the peninsula, for the stores the British-Indian Government brought from "home," and on account of the trade balance in favor of Great Britain, due to its ability to make and unmake Indian tariffs, to exploit motive power, and to its altogether superior commercial acumen.

Thus all factors combined to reduce the economic stability of the land of Ind to its lowest ebb.

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

However, during the last four or five decades, India has been gathering together its industrial forces to fight foreign competition. The Government has established a few technical institutions, and sent native students to Europe and America to learn applied

chemistry, obtain a theoretical and practical knowledge of the various trades carried on under modern conditions, with steam and electricity, and learn how commerce is conducted by the most advanced nations. Indian philanthropists and industrialists themselves have started technological schools, and sent promising young men to Japan, the United States, and Europe, for training. Hoardings have been dug out of the earth where they had been buried for safety, and invested in joint stock companies, which are

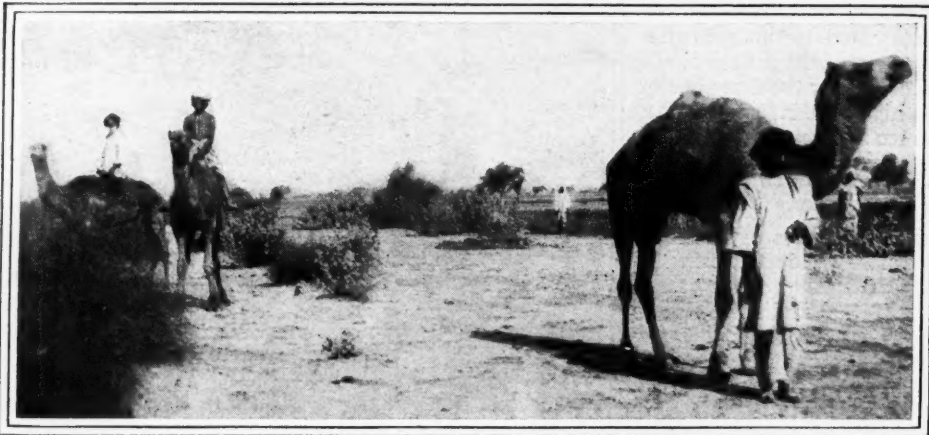


THE INTERIOR OF A MODERN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL, LOCATED AT BROACH, IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INDIA



GIRLS MAKING LACE AT KUSHPUR, A TOWN POPULATED BY NATIVE CHRISTIANS

(Under the direction of one of the Catholic sisters)



NORTHWESTERN INDIA AS IT WAS TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(There were 2,000,000 acres that looked like this, before the British brought water by means of irrigation canals to make it fertile. It had a few scattered patches of bushes, and could ill support a few Janglis—barbarians—who lived by cattle breeding and stealing. The men seen in the photograph are some of these primitive people who are fast becoming civilized)

setting up modern factories, organized on the Western plan, fitted with up-to-date machinery. Hundreds of such enterprises have already been established in all parts of the country, and are producing cotton, silk, and wool cloth, pencils, porcelain, pottery, glass, leather goods, matches, cigars, cigarettes, pens, buttons, umbrellas, celluloid and celluloid articles, felt hats, pharmaceutical products, camphor, printing inks, soaps, candles, and essential oils: scores of others are now in course of construction, one of the most notable being the Tata Iron Foundry, which will be as large as any in the United States. Most of these ventures are financed, supervised, managed, and manned by Indians. Some natives, by distinguishing themselves through their mechanical inventions, scientific research, and the commercial exploitation of chemical secrets, are adding to their own and their people's prosperity.

REVIVAL OF NATIVE CRAFTS

Simultaneously, enterprising Hindus and Mohammedans are making an effort to give an impetus to the hand industries by replacing cumbersome tools with improved hand looms and other hand machinery. The revival of the cult of handicrafts in the Occident is having a reflex action in India and is resurrecting the old traditions of the indigenous arts and crafts. The new patriotic spirit, which is coming to be the most distinguishing note of new Hindustan, is tending in the

same direction, creating a sentiment that is erecting an invisible tariff wall.

NEW FARMING METHODS

Agriculture also is benefiting from this general stimulus. Young men have entered schools established by the Government for the purpose of imparting instruction in scientific agronomy, or have gone abroad at the expense of the administration or private philanthropists, or on their own responsibility, to study twentieth century farming and farm industries. The British-Indian Government and Native States alike maintain experimental farms, which demonstrate scientific methods and issue literature to induce the simple farmer-folk to give up the ancient, and adopt better ways of doing their work. The revival of the old and the introduction of new industries, by reducing the undue pressure on the soil, and, in some cases, occasioning shortage of agricultural labor, have added to the tendency to employ chilled steel plows, modern rollers and harrows, reapers, winnowers, steam threshers, fodder cutters, and other tools such as are used by American farmers.

The British have shown great enterprise in building irrigation systems in Hindustan to insure that the land already under cultivation shall receive sufficient water when the fickle monsoon is stingy in sending down showers, and to make the desert fertile, so that population may be more evenly distrib-



A MODERN REAPER AT WORK ON A FARM IN LYALLPUR

(This portion of the Punjab Canal Colonies twenty-five years ago was a desert, but to-day has become a world granary. Compare this with the desert photograph on the opposite page to grasp the contrast)

uted throughout the country. More than 25,000,000 acres, including 6,000,000 acres of waste land in northwestern India which, during the last twenty years, have been converted into a world granary, are protected by canals—to be sure, not enough for a country of over 1,000,000 square miles, but a good record for less than sixty years' work.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS

Great Britain's accomplishment in stimulating the Indian intellect is equally noteworthy. The Hindus possess a philosophical mind. In the old days, when Europe was peopled with savages, they had famous universities at Benares, Bijaynagar, and Nadea, where religion, grammar, logic, and moral philosophy were taught. The Mohammedans likewise prized learning, and many of the Mogul Emperors prided themselves as much upon their skill at versification, *bon mot*, and argument, as upon their vast empire. However, at the time when the Moslems yielded their throne to the English, no systematic teaching was being done in any part of India. Brahmins belonging to the Hindu temples and the Moulvis of the Mohammedan mosques, to be sure, made some attempt at imparting knowledge, but they were feeble, fitful, and elementary in the extreme. The British Government of India has established universities at Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore, Bombay, and Madras, and is planning to found one at Rangoon. The Hindus and Mohammedans themselves are raising funds with the intention of asking King George, during his

stay in India, to lay foundation stones for a Hindu university at Benares, and a Mohammedan university at Aligarh. Government colleges and high schools abound everywhere in Hindustan, and already there is a grammar school in one village out of every five.

The people themselves have started and are maintaining hundreds of primary schools and a score or more of academies, some of which receive subsidies from the administration, while others are absolutely independent of grants-in-aid. Both the rulers of the land and private individuals conduct a large number of schools and colleges exclusively for girls, which serve a useful end by bringing the light of emancipation to thousands of native women, who, in their turn, are carrying it on to their less fortunate sisters. Of course, as yet only a small minority of Indians have become literate, and to-day the larger percentage of boys and girls of school-going age are not attending institutions of learning; but none the less a great impetus has been given to the campaign to rid Hindustan of its ignorance and consequent superstition. The British so far have not seen their way clear to make elementary education free or compulsory, though just now a bill has been introduced and is being pushed by the Indian members of India's parliament—the Supreme Legislative Council—to introduce these features in the educational system. One of the Maharajas, Sayaji Rao III, has carried out this reform in his State of Baroda, while the rulers of Travancore, Mysore, Patiala, and a few other native States, have made public instruction in the lower grades free.



GIRLS AND WIDOWS WHO ARE RECEIVING A MODERN EDUCATION AT THE "VANITA VISHRAM,"
(This institution was started in Surat by two Hindu widows who sold all their ornaments and contributed all they possessed to the fund. These women are seated on chairs in the center)



ONE OF THE MOST ENLIGHTENED INDIAN PRINCES, THE THAKORE SAHIB OF GONDAL

DOING AWAY WITH VICIOUS
CUSTOMS

The British, being foreigners, and only a drop in the bucket when compared with the Indian population—there are less than 300,000 European men, women, and children, all told, among 300,000,000 natives—for patent reasons have not dared to do much to interfere directly with the social, moral, and religious canons of the people. Yet with the coöperation of progressive Indians they have passed laws to abolish *sati*—the immolation of Hindu widows on their husbands' funeral pyres, a cruel custom, especially in view of the fact that oftentimes relatives, considering it cheaper to persuade or force the hapless women thus to kill themselves than to support them for a long term of years, egged them on to commit suicide in this orthodox manner; legalized widow remarriage, thus dealing an insidious but tremendously effective blow to the Hindu practice of enforcing widowhood; made matrimony between men and women professing different religions possible; and fixed the age of consent.

Indirectly, the English have inspired the natives to set about reorganizing their social, moral, and religious systems. Indians educated in the modern schools and colleges find it impossible to live up to such requirements of caste as the practice of looking upon more than 60,000,000 of their confrères as "untouchable," and treating them worse than dogs; refusing to break bread with people of other clans and creeds than their own; refraining from going abroad for material betterment or pleasure; abstaining from marrying outside the extremely restricted area prescribed for them; or compelling widows to remain single without insisting upon compulsory "widowerhood." Their education makes them recognize the banefulness of extremely early wedlock and its consequent evil, immature motherhood. They therefore, singly and collectively, during the last fifty



SARALA DEVI CHAUDHRANI, B.A., A GIRL GRADUATE OF THE
CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

(Late principal of the Maharani's College for Women at Mysore; she edits a magazine for the benefit of women)

years, have increasingly urged the reconstruction of society along saner, more modern, and civilized lines. Organizations have been established in all parts of the country to effect these reforms, and the propaganda is yearly enlisting the enthusiasm of a constantly growing number of men and women. In more than one metropolis to-day institutions are to be found where members of the fair sex, many of them widows, are being trained to be sisters of mercy, to aid and instruct the poor and neglected.

The most remarkable result of Western education has been the revitalizing of Hinduism and Islam. Dissenting faiths, such as the Brahmo Samaj, the Arya Samaj, and Theosophy have sprung up, Sikhism has been revived, and Mohammedanism inspired to purge itself of many hindering accretions. These religious bodies are exerting their whole

influence to divert the people from the mere mumbling of meaningless prayers, to endeavoring to build up a good moral character. Monogamy is making a great headway among both Hindus and Moslems, and they are trying to give a more equitable status to their women.

POLITICAL IDEALS

It is only natural that modern education should develop political aspirations in the Indians. They desire to see their country governed by native agency on the same principles as those in vogue in Occidental lands. However, the bulk of them realize that, at the present stage of India's evolution, a popular administration is not possible, and they therefore do not press England to immediately leave its Oriental dependency to its fate, but agitate for the granting of self government to the people as literacy advances among them. There is a small majority, to be sure, which is eager to see Hindustan absolutely and at once freed from British leading-strings, and the extremists among them even go to the length of occasionally throwing bombs and firing revolvers at officials, and advocating a complete boycott of English men and goods. But the number of impatient idealists and anarchists is small compared with the great moderate majority. In acknowledgment of the demands of Young India, and in recognition of the fact that the people have progressed materially and intellectually during the last half-century, Great Britain has conceded to the natives a limited voice in the administration of their own country; and every year sees more of the important governmental posts being given to them.

Similar improvement is going on in the native States, which must be distinguished from British India, being ruled by Indian princes who, though subject to the supervision and advice of the paramount power in carrying on their government, yet are practically the masters of all they survey. Many of the Maharajas, as has been observed, have shown great enthusiasm in affording excellent educational facilities for their subjects, and the enlightened rulers of Mysore and Travancore have conceded important legislative rights to their people. Whereas in the old days, the princes used to vie with one another in being the most extravagant in jewels, and dress, and capricious pleasure, now the more

progressive among them are running a race to provide stable administrations. Without undue pressure from the outside, here and there these potentates are bringing to an end the policy of their forefathers, who looked upon all state revenue as belonging to their privy purse, and are voluntarily limiting their expenditures. The native rulers attempt to emulate the example of British India, while the alien administrators try to outstrip the Maharajas in introducing advanced measures. A healthy rivalry thus exists between the two, and steadily is increasing as time rolls on, portending the present and future well-being of the whole of the land.

The British do not take the stand that they have perfected the government of India to a point where it cannot be improved—the educated Indians would not permit them to harbor such a thought for a moment, even if they were inclined to do so. A public platform and press have gradually been established which, in conjunction with the Indian members of the Supreme and Provincial Legislative Councils, keep the officials strung up to the highest pitch of efficiency and watchfulness. Journalistic and oratorical gad-flies keep stinging the natives, also, to do all they can to hurry along the intellectual, social, moral, and spiritual evolution of the country.

Consequently India in 1911 is not only in every respect incomparably better than it was when the British entered it as traders, or when their sovereign took hold of the reins of its government, but it actually is on the high road of progress, and is making giant strides, despite the fact that the inertia of centuries and the wrangling of warring races and creeds flag its energies. Important as it is that the English have established peace, built schools, provided transportation and communication facilities, modernized old irrigation canals and constructed new ones, codified, revised, and improved the laws of the land, and introduced other features of a humane government, they have done even greater good in kicking the natives out of their lethargy of ages, and inspiring the different sections of the people to settle their quarrels of the past, bury the hatchet, and turn their attention to self-improvement. In the long run, self-help is the best aid, and the British, having been the means of stimulating the Indians with the desire to work out their own salvation, have performed the most invaluable service for Hindustan.



A MOUNTAIN OF POTASH ROCK—STONE MOUNTAIN, GEORGIA

(This granite dome is calculated by Mr. Phalen of the United States Geological Survey to contain 32,000,000 tons of potash. There are thousands of such mountains, but the potash, at the present stage of scientific investigation, is unavailable)

THE POTASH SEARCH IN AMERICA

BY GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL

(United States Geological Survey)

LAST year American farmers bought from Germany about \$15,000,000 worth of potash salts. In 1910 we bought \$12,000,000 worth; in 1900, about \$4,000,000 worth. During these twelve years we spent for potash \$75,000,000, and during the coming twelve years, at the present rate of increase in consumption, we shall spend \$425,000,000 more. While this possible increased demand for potash is enormous it is by no means improbable. We are really just beginning to recognize widely the great value of potash as a fertilizer and its capacity for doubling the agricultural yield of many broad areas. The possibilities of its use in the United States are almost limitless. Nor would such an increase be phenomenal in the history of our mineral development. Our consumption of some other minerals has increased in an even more spectacular manner—coal, for instance. The difference is that we are importing all this potash, and it goes against the American grain to send abroad our good money for a raw material, especially a mineral. For we pride ourselves on being by far the greatest mineral producers of the world.

It is well worth while, therefore, to find an American supply of potash. As a matter of

fact we must either purchase potash or produce it, since potash is an absolutely essential constituent of any complete fertilizer. The period of virgin soil requiring no fertilizer, and of a wood-ashes' supply, has gone by in the United States and it is becoming more and more generally necessary to apply potash salts in common agricultural practice. Without potash in the soil *no plant can grow*, much less thrive and reproduce itself.

The German potash controversy of last year called attention to our dependence upon Germany's world supply of potash salts, and vigorous measures were at once instituted to find an American supply. In the international dispute German diplomacy, or rather arrogance, beat us hands down. The Germans dictated their terms and we accepted them, perforce, because they held trump cards—namely, a real world's monopoly of supply; yet, after all, was the German course really a diplomatic one? German authorities are beginning to question it, and to note with concern the activity and determination to find potash in America, success in which will of course cut off an opulent market for the German product. Americans are recognized as always loath to pass under the yoke,

and the potash policy of the German Government is now being freely criticized even in the German press itself.

The fact of the matter is that the great Prussian potash salt deposits are about as nearly inexhaustible as it is possible to consider a mineral resource; American farmers were complacently sending their millions abroad each year for these salts, and if the country had not been stirred from shore to shore by the particularly odious exactions of the foreign potash syndicate the United States would doubtless have gone on indefinitely pouring its gold into Germany in exchange for potash. But a sleeping giant has been aroused, and it is not too much to say that Old World diplomacy, so called, has to all intents and purposes killed the goose that laid the golden egg. The search for American potash is in progress in every direction; and no golden Eldorado ever held out better prospects for success. Moreover, when the find is made it will be a bigger discovery and of more economic importance to the nation than the greatest gold camp in the history of treasure hunting.

AMERICA HAS A GREAT POTENTIAL POTASH SUPPLY

A most singular fact it is that with potash one of the commonest of minerals there should be only one commercial source—namely, the Stassfurt deposits of Germany. The United States, the richest mineral belt in the world, has, however, no lack of potash. She has countless millions of tons of it—entire mountain ranges of potash-bearing rock, well distributed over the United States; but seemingly as a test of man's ingenuity, Nature has tightly locked it up against human use. Even as the ship-wrecked mariner exclaims, "Water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink!" so the American farmer, surrounded on every side by ridges and cliffs of potash rock, may echo, "Potash, potash everywhere, but not a pound to use!" In short, the enormous quantities of potash contained in the granites and feldspars are insoluble and unavailable as a plant food, and no cheap process of extraction has yet been devised.

SEARCH FOR THE POTASH SALTS

Rocks, then, are one source of potash: another and very likely one is deposits of soluble salts in the arid West, similar to those of Germany. A year ago Congress appropriated \$20,000, which became available on July 1, to enable the United States Geologi-

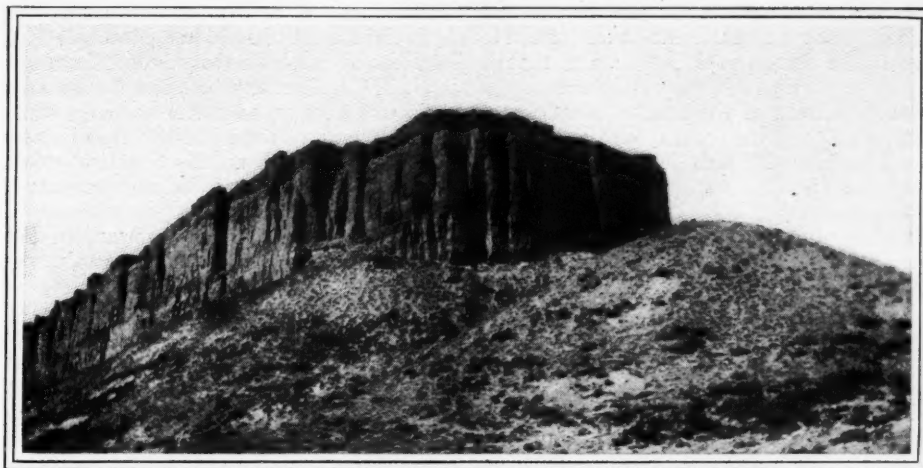
cal Survey to search for such potash deposits, and work is being pushed along this line, deep-drilling operations now being under way in the desert regions of Nevada. The source of all potash salt deposits is ocean water and leachings from rocks, and since the West was in an early geologic age covered by the primal ocean, and it is known that in the succeeding upheavals of the continent many vast inland seas were formed which later dried up, it is deduced that there were left enormous deposits of salt and potash.

Study of the Great Basin desert region by Geologist H. S. Gale revealed this as the most promising area for the first drilling operations. This conclusion was based largely on the early geologic work of G. K. Gilbert and I. C. Russell, who, in Geological Survey Monographs I and XI, describe in scientific detail the origin and structure of the prehistoric Lakes Bonneville and Lahontan. These ancient lakes were, in a former geologic age, enormous bodies of water, many times the area of Lake Superior, and Mr. Gale states that no more convincing reason can be advanced for the belief that immense quantities of saline material must be included in the strata underlying the desert sinks of the Great Basin than that set forth in the philosophic writings of these eminent geologists, representing field investigations in the early eighties. From the study of these reports with their excellent geologic maps, coupled with field examinations by Mr. Gale, it was concluded that the most promising test of the hypothesis of possible buried salines in concentrated form would be somewhere in the low portions of either the Lahontan or the Bonneville basin.

DEEP DRILLING IN THE "GREAT BASIN"

The Lahontan basin was chosen because that lake is known to have never overflowed, and a site was selected near Fallon, Nevada. A drilling outfit was therefore shipped from Pittsburgh, operations were begun on October 1 with a twelve-inch drill hole, and on December 1 a depth of 380 feet had been reached. The discovery of such saline deposits, though its likelihood is supported by the best geologic information of to-day, Mr. Gale states conservatively, should perhaps be regarded as a possibility rather than a probability.

The value of this possibility has of course been carefully considered and it is believed that as a public enterprise, at least, a reasonable test is not only justified but highly desirable. In a word, it is the hope of the



A WALL OF THE LEUCITE, POTASH-RICH ROCK OF WYOMING

(The Leucite Hills include some ten square miles of visible volcanic capping, analyzing from 8 to 11 per cent. potash.

The rock "in sight" is estimated by geologists of the United States Geological Survey to contain nearly a quarter of a billion tons of potash)

Geological Survey to locate one or more potash beds, for the conditions are believed to be distinctly favorable. It may be remarked in this connection that the German Government spent five years in sinking the shaft near Stassfurt which resulted in a discovery the value of whose ultimate product can be estimated only in billions of dollars. It is somewhat to be regretted, however, that for an object of such undoubted and urgent importance Congress did not at once appropriate enough money to provide for a dozen drilling parties throughout the West instead of for one.

CHEMISTRY MAY SOLVE THE PROBLEM

Another appropriation of \$12,500 was made by Congress to the Department of Agriculture, and investigations of a chemical nature have been carried on by that department in the hope of developing some practical process for extracting potash from the feldspars and other rocks as above noted. Much of the common granite, for instance, contains 4 or 5 per cent. of potash, and many of the feldspars contain as high as 8, 10, or 12 per cent. of potash (K_2O). The feldspars, it may be mentioned, constitute over 50 per cent. of all rocks. These would make a satisfactory high-grade potash fertilizer for all practical purposes, with an exhaustless supply, except that as stated the potash content of rocks is not readily soluble, and there is no known cheap method of extracting it. Other rocks

with high potash content, which may be more readily reduced than the feldspars, are being investigated. Among those mentioned by the Geological Survey are the alunites and the rhyolites and especially the leucite rocks of Wyoming, which contain as much potash as the German kainite salt which is imported in large quantities. These leucite deposits have been described by the Survey geologist as a volcanic capping, covering an area of about ten square miles to a depth of from fifty to one hundred feet. Analyses of this rock show it to contain from 9 to 12 per cent. of potash, so that with a cheap method of extraction this single small area should yield hundreds of millions of tons of pure potash salts. Upon this problem of the extraction of potash from rocks the Department of Agriculture, as well as many private investigators, have been hard at work. Several scores of processes have already been patented, most of which are plainly impossible, but some may prove out to be commercially feasible, while at least two are believed to be all but assured successes.

SCHEMES TO FLEECE THE PUBLIC

With the general interest aroused over the possibilities of new discoveries there has come the usual number of schemes to fleece the public. Thus a syndicate was recently heralded in an Eastern State as having acquired a large area of land containing immense deposits of "potash ore" running 24

per cent. pure potash. It was stated that a \$10,000,000 corporation had been formed to supply the nation with potash, and that it might be possible for the public to secure a limited amount of the stock. Most fortunately for the public the Geological Survey had examined the area in question several years ago and had published a report on it. The Director of the Survey immediately issued a statement to the effect that while the deposits of rock in question contained a fair percentage of potash—8 or 10 per cent.—it was of an insoluble nature, and therefore the so-called "ore," as a source of potash under any present known commercial process of extraction, was worthless. The Survey report describing this deposit also described about seventy-five other similar deposits.

Another line of investigation of a potash supply and one which holds out much promise of success is in the use of the ocean flora, the seaweeds as they are called, although should seaweeds provide a plentiful source of potash the term would quickly become, if indeed it is not already, a misnomer, since an accepted definition of a weed is a plant whose virtues yet remain undiscovered.

SEAWEED A RICH SOURCE OF POTASH

In a bulletin on potash by W. C. Phalen, issued by the United States Geological Survey in February, 1911, reference was made to the giant kelps of the Pacific Coast as a possible practical source of potash, based on some exhaustive experiments and analyses made of several varieties of these huge seaweeds, and the Department of Agriculture has been busily investigating the practicability of harvesting the annual growths of these inexhaustible ocean meadows.

Credit for the discovery, or at least discussion of the availability of these seaweeds as an adequate source of American fertilizer, and their amazing richness in soluble potash seems to belong to David M. Balch, S.B., who contributed to the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, in 1909, an interesting description of the growth and composition of the "Giant Kelps of California," suggesting the feasibility of utilizing them as an ever renewable source of cheap potash. It is this plan to which Geologist Phalen briefly refers. Here is a potash supply readily available for the use of the farmer. It only remains to devise a plan for reaping the unique crop; the rest of the process is simple, for seaweed has been used as a fertilizer from time immemorial.

The ocean is a vast and inexhaustible reservoir of potash. Held in a dilute solution, the ocean's potash content, figured from the "Data of Geochemistry" of the United States Geological Survey, would nevertheless constitute a mine of solid potash salts the size of the State of Indiana and 8000 feet deep. It would cover the entire United States to a depth of approximately 100 feet. It is quite impracticable to extract commercially the mere trace of potash from sea water, yet the seaweeds eagerly concentrate it; indeed in this respect their usefulness to man may be compared to that of the clover family whose roots concentrate the free nitrogen from the limitless supply of our atmosphere. Thus it only remains to harvest the seaweeds as we do the clovers.

BROAD SEA MEADOWS OF GIANT KELPS

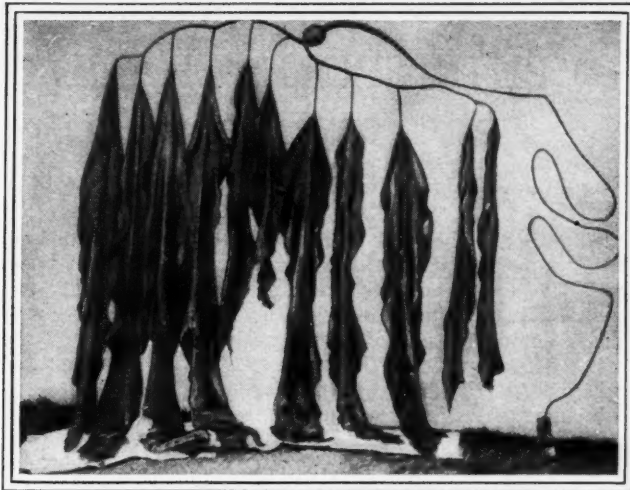
Mr. Balch describes three species of giant seaweed or kelp which cover thousands of square miles of seafloor along the Pacific Coast, ranging from Mexico up to the Arctic Ocean, the plants growing in a single season to a height of sixty feet, and forming dense belts or groves, covering the ocean's surface in many places with broad meadows of graceful foliage, and with tissues literally gorged with potash. A large number of analyses, made by Balch of the salts secreted by these kelps, show a potash content of from 50 to over 70 per cent.

If by any means at our command, says Mr. Balch, we attempt to extract the dozen ounces of potash contained in each ton of sea water, we shall find ourselves engaged in a difficult and unremunerative endeavor which we cannot successfully accomplish. But our marine agencies are quietly and ceaselessly accomplishing this task for our advantage. Each plant of the giant kelps stores up yearly, in addition to other valuable products, most liberal quantities of potash of a remarkable purity as the result of a natural process. We have but to gather the plant and utilize its products. If we are not wise enough to do so, the plant, having reached maturity, decays, its products return to the ocean, are taken up by its successors in the ensuing year, and the opportunity is ours once again. Along our coasts are growing with the rapidity and vigor of the bamboo countless millions of marine plants, each of which may store up during its short life from one to two pounds of chloride and sulphate of potassium.

The conclusions reached are that a ton of air-dried kelp in addition to valuable by-

products can be depended on for a minimum yield of 500 pounds of pure potash salts and three pounds of iodine. These are worth above \$20 in the markets, and with the addition of the by-products Mr. Balch conservatively places the value of the product of a ton of air-dried kelp at \$25. This value he compares with a yield of \$6 per ton from the distillation of wood, which is cut, split, stacked, seasoned for a year, and then transported to the plant for distillation.

The harvesting and handling of the kelp, according to Mr. Balch, should present no great difficulty. A steam scow or launch, manned and fitted with labor-saving devices, could move quickly from place to place, cut the kelp, draw it on board, carry it to shore, and unload cargo at a minimum cost. The next step would be to put it into condition for transportation. Dried by wind and sun or by artificial methods to a point where the weed is soft and pliable a ton of kelp would be reduced, he states, to a bale of about 250 pounds, in which form it is easily transportable, while its contents will keep indefinitely. The subsequent extraction of the potash and by-products presents no difficulties. It would seem, therefore, that the Department of Agriculture is following at least one solution of the potash problem. One species of the kelp, *Nereocystis gigantea*, grows at a depth of from sixty to 120 feet. Another species of *nereocystis* flourishes in water from fifty to sixty feet in depth, in patches so dense as to impede navigation, and another giant kelp abounds from Mexico to Alaska and from Cape Horn north almost to the equator at a depth of about sixty feet. This plant attains great bulk, and during rough weather it is often stranded in vast quantities, entire plants many hundreds of pounds in weight strewing the beaches. Experts of the Department of Agriculture have been investigating these kelp fields of the Pacific Coast and are now considering the practical proposition of annually harvesting the crop. They have made a sort of survey, during the past year, of about 100 square miles of these kelp groves, and Secretary Wilson expresses the greatest confidence that the American people have here



A BRANCH OF THE GIANT KELP OF CALIFORNIA

(*Nereocystis gigantea*, from which the Department of Agriculture expects to obtain the American potash fertilizer supply. The leaves and stalks of this huge seaweed absorb large quantities of potash from the ocean water)

an eternal source of potash, readily available as a fertilizer, which will make the United States entirely independent of Germany.

No exact statement has been made of the tonnage yield per acre, but it would seem proper to make a general comparison between the yield of an acre of these giant seaweeds and that of some rank-growing terrestrial crop, such as bamboo or banana plants, in which a yield of eighty tons per acre may be considered as a basis, remembering, however, that the giant kelps grow fifty or sixty feet in height. But even eighty tons of green kelp per acre would yield 10,000 pounds of pure potash salts (K_2O), or a single square mile, if all the kelp could be harvested, would yield 3200 tons of potash, which, together with the by-products, would be worth when marketed about \$300,000 annually. The process would be costly, but there would seem to be a large margin of profit. Secretary Wilson himself is optimistic in the belief that the kelp groves of the California coast will furnish America a cheap potash supply not only for present needs but for any reasonable increased consumption which can now be foreseen. During the summer the agricultural experts mapped about 100 square miles of kelp fields, and the Secretary states that this area alone "should yield 1,000,000 tons of potassium chloride, equivalent to 630,000 tons of potash (K_2O) annually, worth at least \$35,000,000," which is considerably more than double the value of the present importation of potash salts from Germany.

PHILIPPINE TRADE TO-DAY

BY CHARLES B. ELLIOTT

(Commissioner and Secretary of Commerce and Police of the Philippine Islands)

TWO years ago the markets of the United States, with certain limitations, were thrown open to the people of the Philippine Islands. The vivifying effect upon the commercial community and the general business situation was immediate. It seemed to the merchants that the dead weight of adverse conditions under which they had been laboring was about to be removed. The sky began to brighten. The old listlessness disappeared and a better spirit prevailed. The people felt that they were not entirely forgotten by the home country, and entered upon the work of upbuilding with enthusiasm and vigor. One of the results is shown by the following table of exports and imports between the Philippine Islands and the United States during the corresponding nine months of the past three years:

Year	Exports from Philippine Islands to the United States	Imports to Philippine Islands from the United States
1909.....	\$7,389,028	\$7,935,987
1910.....	12,714,945	11,923,543
1911.....	13,167,118	15,749,029

The total of imports into the Philippine Islands from the United States during 1911 includes \$2,578,075 imported by the army, \$1,034,381 by the navy, \$938,512 by the government of the Philippine Islands, and \$304,965 by the railway companies for construction work, a total of \$4,865,933, items not previously included in the reports.

The record of internal revenue collections tells an even more impressive story of commercial activity. Merchants and manufacturers whose sales exceed \$250 per annum pay a tax of one-third of 1 per cent. on the gross value of all goods, wares, and merchandise sold, bartered, or exchanged and not exported, excluding tobacco, liquors, and agricultural products. During the fiscal year 1911 the total of this tax increased 40 per cent. over that of the preceding year. Including the things above excluded, the gross sales of goods by merchants and manufacturers during the fiscal year 1911 show an increase of about 35 per cent. over those of the year 1909. During the same period the percentage of tax shows that the bank deposits in-

creased about 30 per cent. Another accurate measure of business activity is the sales of documentary stamps, and 27 per cent. more stamps were used in 1911 than in 1909.

A DECADE OF INCREASING IMPORTATIONS

As compared with 1901, the people of the islands by 1911 had increased their importations of flour 300 per cent., leather 250 per cent., provisions 400 per cent., and illuminating oils 275 per cent. The person whose imagination enables him to find "tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in everything" will have no difficulty in finding in these figures the story of a people's progress from the most primitive conditions consistent with the claim of any degree of civilization, to a much higher degree of economic prosperity. What does such growth mean when translated into terms of everyday life? The use of white flour and imported provisions means a diversified diet, instead of the rice and miserable decayed fish on which so many of the past generation of Filipinos have been nurtured. More and better illuminating oil means reasonably well-lighted streets and plazas, and lamps in houses instead of sputtering rags laid in cups of cocoanut oil. More leather and better cotton goods means well-dressed and shod, instead of barefooted, people.

The enumeration of the articles which the Filipino people have within recent years learned to use and enjoy might be continued almost indefinitely. All this means a higher social and economic life, with new ambitions and desires, and the discontent which demands their gratification. It is the awakening of a people under the stimulating influence of contact with a highly electrified Western civilization, which teaches that economic prosperity and independence is the basis of all healthy life, whether individual or national.

EXPORTS OF THE ISLANDS

At present the Philippine Islands export nothing but agricultural products, of which

hemp, sugar, tobacco, and copra (dried coconut meat) are the principal. The preëminence which for many years hemp maintained is now being challenged by copra, which twenty years ago was unknown as an article of export. Formerly the copra of the islands was made into oil, and used for lighting, lubricating small machinery, cooking, and other domestic purposes. The increase in the production and export of copra is one of the romances of trade. In less than twenty years its export from the Philippine Islands has grown from nothing to over 100,000 tons, of the value of \$9,000,000. The Philippine Islands are peculiarly adapted to the growth of coconuts, and with the extension of the means of communication it is probable that copra will double its production within the next ten years. Copra-making is popular with the natives, and gives better returns for the land and labor than any other crop produced in the islands at the present time.

TOBACCO MANUFACTURE

The Payne bill, even with its limitations, proved a great incentive to the manufacture and export to the United States of Philippine cigars. The law limits the number of cigars which may enter free of duty to 150,000,000 per annum, and it is not probable that this figure will be much exceeded for some time to come. Prior to the enactment of the law very few Manila cigars were exported to the United States. In 1908 there were but 29,570. In 1909 this increased to 867,947. In 1910, the market being opened, there were 197,000,000, which represents almost the total number of cigars exported. There was a slight falling off in the export of leaf tobacco in 1910 from 1909, due to the increased demand for material for the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes. During 1910 the value of cigars exported increased from \$1,083,702 to \$2,973,630.

The manufacture of cigars and cigarettes, one of the most important in the islands, employs many thousands of people. The industry is under the direct supervision of the health authorities, and strict sanitary regulations are enforced both as to the persons of the workmen and the premises in which they work. It is probable that there are no tobacco factories in the world where a higher degree of cleanliness is observed than in those of Manila. The tobacco, like other Philippine industries, is susceptible to improvement and increase.

THE PRODUCTION OF HEMP AND COPRA

Hemp still holds first place in exports. There has been much discussion about the low price of hemp, but the terms low and high are only comparative. Possibly the producers were spoiled somewhat by the high prices obtained during the war period, and just after the drought of 1904. During 1910 the value of hemp exported was \$1,500,000 more than the preceding year, and its total value was more than twice that of the crop exported in the last year before the Spanish-American war. Unfortunately, hemp has shared with every article produced in the islands the fault of poor and imperfect preparation, and the reasons for the poor quality of much of the recent product must be laid to poverty and ignorance. At the present time the cheaper qualities of hemp bring low prices, to the dissatisfaction of the producers. The first quality of hemp, which can be obtained only in the Philippine Islands, maintains its high price, but the native producers seem to believe that even at the present low price of the cheaper grades they can earn more than by applying the additional labor and care which is necessary for the production of first-class hemp. That this is a mistake is obvious, and the fact is beginning to be appreciated by the producers. There is a steady market for the best quality of hemp, an article which cannot be supplied from any other country, and with more intelligent methods and capable instructors the Philippines will undoubtedly hold this market, to the great ultimate advantage of the producers.

Nothing illustrates better the necessity for expert instruction and careful training of the natives. They have constantly lost money because the products they have been placing on the markets of the world were of poor quality, due entirely to careless and unscientific methods of production and manufacture. For instance, copra from Ceylon, Java, and the Straits Settlements brings a higher price than Philippine copra, which has been unable to compete with the clean, well-dried copra of other countries. The San Francisco market has in the past refused to take Manila copra, preferring the better prepared article from the mid-Pacific and South Sea islands. Liverpool and other large consuming places obtain their supply from the Australian islands. As a result, substantially all Philippine copra goes to France. Earnest efforts are being made to remedy this condition, and it is only a question of time when Philippine copra will be recognized as the equal of any

produced in the world, because nowhere in the world can better copra be produced than in the Philippines.

SUGAR AND OTHER PRODUCTS

Philippine sugar has also suffered from faulty methods of production and manufacture. Up to the time that high polarization sugars began to be produced from beets, the Philippines found no difficulty in selling all the cane sugar produced. The years 1892-1893 reached the high-water mark, with a production of about 250,000 tons each year, worth between \$7,000,000 and \$10,000,000. At that time agricultural labor was cheap, and the sugar was sold at a large profit. Under changed conditions it will be necessary to bring Philippine sugar up to the standard of Cuba and Java, even at an increased cost of production. It is recognized that under the stimulus of the Payne bill it will not be many years before the 300,000-ton limit is reached, and that unless this limit is extended, Philippine sugar must then compete in the markets of the world. New methods of culture and modern sugar mills are being introduced, and their influence on the product will soon become apparent.

The principal minor products which are produced in the islands are hats, gum copal, maguay, cordage, and lumber. The output of these articles is steadily increasing, and in the course of a few years they will become important articles of export. When the island of Mindanao is developed, it will produce rubber, cocoa, coffee, spices, and gums for export in large quantities.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE EXPORT TRADE

The prosperity of the country is not necessarily determined by its exports and imports, and yet what a country buys and sells to its neighbors is an important factor. During the last year of the Spanish régime, the total goods exported were valued at about \$30,000,000. During the years between 1893 and 1898 the exports at times were under \$12,000,000 a year. In 1902 the total was \$24,500,000. From 1903 to 1909 it averaged a trifle over \$32,000,000. During the fiscal year 1910 the exports amounted to \$40,000,000, which was more than \$8,000,000 over that of 1909. The Payne bill accounted for \$4,600,000 of this increase, and the increase otherwise appears in copra, \$2,500,000, and hemp, \$1,500,000. During that year, however, a great deal of produce had been held and carried over in

anticipation of the passage of the Payne bill. Notwithstanding this, there was during 1911 a slight increase over the figures for the year 1910. There was in fact a decline in but two items, hemp and cigars. In all other items there was an advance. There were exported in 1910, 171,000 tons of hemp, and in 1911, 166,000 tons—5000 tons less. The value of the 1910 export was \$17,400,000, and that of 1911, \$16,140,000. Of cigars in 1910 there were exported 197,000,000, as against 132,000,000 in 1911, and the value of the 1910 exportation was nearly \$3,000,000, as against \$1,700,000 for that of 1911.

In 1910, 128,000 tons of sugar were exported, valued at \$7,000,000, and in 1911, 149,000 tons, valued at \$8,000,000, an increase in quantity of 22,000 tons, and in value of \$1,000,000. In 1910, 115,000 tons of copra were exported, and in 1911, 116,000 tons, but the value increased from \$9,150,000 to \$9,900,000. Of all other articles, including maguay, lumber, and some fifteen or twenty minor articles, there was an increase in value from \$1,360,000 to \$2,080,000. The net result was that a figure slightly under \$40,000,000 for 1910 was increased to something over \$40,000,000 in 1911. With an increasing copra and sugar production, there will be a steady and normal increase in the value of exports. Lord Cromer notes that a wise friend advised him to record, not what had occurred in the past, but what he believed would occur in the future, in order that when reading his record in after years, his sense of modesty might be cultivated. For this purpose we will predict that within five years the total export trade will reach \$60,000,000, and that it will go on increasing until the export per capita is equal to that for Porto Rico and Cuba.

NATIVE DISTRUST OF CAPITAL

There is no desire to paint conditions in the Philippines in unduly roseate hues. There are many unpleasant factors in the situation which tend to retard commercial development. Not the least troublesome is the antagonistic attitude of many of the natives toward the introduction of American or other foreign capital. Much of this feeling is unreasonable, although honestly entertained. The demagogues, of whom the country has about the same proportion as other countries, men who have no stake in the country, and whose temporary positions depend upon impressing the electorate, have taught the people that capital will bring with it economic slavery,

and all the other evils which a vivid imagination can conjure up. Fear of the trusts has taken the place of the old fear of the mountain brigands. It is all impalpable and undefined, and yet it is a very real feeling, and a fact to be taken into consideration. The Filipino people have no proper perspective from which to consider such problems. In the old times the rich preyed on them, and they know of no reason why one rich man should differ from another. The more intelligent people appreciate that the natural resources of the islands cannot be developed by native capital alone. There is not enough of it, and the native capitalists as a rule know little of modern business. To this there are of course exceptions, but the average Filipino with money prefers to loan the profits from his *hacienda* to the common people at rates of interest ranging from 2 to 50 per cent. per month, and the Filipinos are willing borrowers at such rates.

Very few of the people are intelligent enough to understand the questions involved in the use of foreign capital in the development of the islands. This, like nearly all the problems in the Philippines, will be solved by education. The good sense of the people will enable them to see the advantages which capital will bring. They know that the islands contain great undeveloped wealth, and have been told that the capitalists will appropriate it all to their own use. The Philippine statutes contain all the safeguards against corporate and capitalistic aggression which the United States is at a late date imposing, and the danger from trusts and other such aggressions is insignificant. The present laws contain so many restrictions that they are in fact serious obstacles in the way of enterprise. As the Filipinos come to realize the actual conditions, their opposition to the introduction of capital will cease. The government realizes that new capital is necessary for the development of the great natural resources of the country, and that the safeguards which have been inserted in the statutes will enable the people to reap the benefits of the development, while escaping many serious evils with which the

people of the United States have had to contend.

The well-to-do element already favors the policy of inviting capital to the country, while the opposition includes all the agitators who oppose whatever Americans favor, and fear the loss of their influence in the prosperity of the country. The only argument which has any validity is that advanced by those who believe that with the establishing of mutually beneficial commercial relations between the United States and the Philippines, the Filipino people will lose all interest in the political battle cry of *Independencia*. From the viewpoint of those who prefer a poor and insignificant native state to a prosperous and wealthy self-governing, autonomous community under the sovereignty of the American flag, the opposition to the economic growth of the country through the use of American energy, skill, and capital is intelligible, if not intelligent.

The civilization which the Spaniards built was feudal, ecclesiastic, scholastic, and in some senses Quixotic, laying stress on much which the modern world deems trivial and inconsequential. When touched by the modernism which organizes, constructs, and seeks to subject nature with a rough hand and make her work in harness, the people trained in the old ways instinctively shrink from the contact. It is not so much that they object; they do not understand and appreciate.

This, however, is not true of all. Many appreciate the value of what has been done, and the necessity for capital to carry on the work. They realize, in the words of one of their leading men, that such things as "the land gained from the sea for the new port works, rapidly created by the use of powerful machinery, the buildings of iron and cement which are quickly erected everywhere, the powerful engines and apparatus in the fire stations, the ice plant, the street-railway system, the electric-light system, the sewers and waterworks of the city of Manila, the great printing shop and the diverse factories which have been erected, are irrefutable proofs of a great industrial development and a revelation of completely modern industrialism."



THE SHORT BALLOT IN AMERICAN CITIES

BY H. S. GILBERTSON

IT IS eleven years since the Galveston disaster. But out of that exigency, with beginnings in the merest of accidents, has grown a movement which has re-created the structure of one hundred and sixty American cities, shaken some of the most cherished traditions of our politics, and put a new note of optimism in our political thinking.

Galveston's rehabilitation needed a strong, efficient direction from its governing body; its complex unworkable government could not give it. Straightway, without resort to theory, some of the leading citizens proceeded to map out a very simple plan of control at the hands of five men, who were to have ample powers and be unhampered in their choice of means. The plan was adopted and worked exceedingly well, but it was not democracy, for the commission was chosen by the Governor. The legislative act creating it was declared unconstitutional on these grounds. But it was revived in substantially its original form with this vital difference: that the "commissioners" were to be chosen by popular vote.

The shifting of control from Governor to people caused uneasiness to the local leaders, who were only too familiar with the results of the popular rule under the old government. But the electors made good this time by electing to office the very men whom the Governor had appointed. And for ten years they have been reelecting them again and again, so that with one exception the original commission has been at the helm in Galveston till this year.

It was a new phenomenon; the people actually selecting for office not men who had been identified with office-getting organizations, but bankers and business men of ability with reputations to sustain and interests of their own to protect. So that the Galveston experiment not only solved the local problem of efficient government, but it did so without a sacrifice of democratic principles. In fact, the theory which has grown up out of Galveston's success is that the simplified conditions of citizenship have been all that is really needed to put the people of a community in effective control.

FROM TEXAS TO IOWA

The idea spread to Houston, which adopted in 1905 not the exact plan of organization, but its essential simplicity—five men, the only elective officers, copious in power, conspicuous. Two years later Dallas fell in line, and in the same year the idea took root in Des Moines. From then on the "Commission government" idea has been a national possession, for the citizens of Des Moines did not content themselves with having a popular and workable government for its own sake, but advertised it far and wide as the city's chief civic asset.

In obtaining permission from the State of Iowa to adopt the commission form of organization, Des Moines hit upon a device which has accelerated the movement in the country by several degrees. This was the adoption of a State-wide permissive law, which made it possible for any city (within certain limits of classification) to put the plan into operation by a popular election, called upon petition of 25 per cent. of the qualified electors. Seven Iowa cities reorganized under this arrangement. South Dakota adopted a similar law in the same year.

"COMMISSION" LAWS IN TWENTY STATES

In 1907 and 1909 Kansas adopted two such laws, for her first- and second-class cities, respectively, and now every important city in Kansas is under the commission form. The other States which have adopted such blanket laws are Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, New Mexico, Wisconsin, Alabama, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Washington, Nebraska, New Jersey, and Wyoming. The six last named have enacted such legislation during the past year. The home-rule charter States of California, Oregon, Colorado, Washington (cities of over 20,000 population), Michigan, Minnesota, and Oklahoma, all have "commission" cities. In Massachusetts, North Carolina, and Maine several cities have charters by special act of legislature. So that altogether cities with a total

population of nearly four million either are now or shortly will be governed under this plan.

Galveston is a city of moderate size, with a population of 36,981. For a time the movement was identified with cities of this class, but later it was spread both to the larger and smaller communities so that now in the "commission" group are hamlets like Canton, S. D., too small for a separate census enumeration, and Oakland, Cal., Omaha, Neb., Birmingham, Ala., and Memphis, Tenn., all having a population in excess of 100,000. Buffalo with a population near 500,000 has voted favorably on the idea, but has been unable thus far to bring the New York Legislature to see it in the same light; and some enthusiasts even suggest the "commission" form for New York City.

On November 7, last, Lowell and Lawrence, Mass., Sacramento, Cal., Chanute, Kan., Lexington, Ky., and Fremont, Mich., adopted the plan. The people of Salt Lake City elected the first commissioners under the new system. Soon also Paducah, Ky., Eugene and Salem, Ore., and Pasadena, Cal., will pass upon the question. In Denver, Colo., Baltimore, Md., and Wheeling, W. Va., the inauguration of the new system is being vigorously urged by the leading commercial or civic associations of the respective cities. It is doubtful if any specific political reform ever spread with such rapidity and achieved such popularity within the short period of four years, which is virtually the age of the movement, reckoning from the time of its adoption in Des Moines.

WHAT IS "COMMISSION" GOVERNMENT?

The particular plan of organization adopted in Des Moines is not the universal type. When the charters are analyzed it is found that they vary somewhat widely in detail. The basic structure of all, however, is this: A body of five men (three in smaller cities, seven in Omaha) on each of whom is devolved the supervision over a department of the city's activities. Thus in Galveston, there are four departments (the mayor in Galveston is not specifically assigned to one), designated, (1) Finance and Revenue, (2) Streets and Public Property, (3) Water and Sewerage, (4) Police and Fire. The five men sit as a body in a deliberative capacity. All of the commissioners are elected by a vote of the whole city. Normally and logically they are the only elective officers, but a few charters provide for a separately elected fiscal officer on the theory that the audit of the commission's accounts should be con-

ducted by an officer who is not one of their servants. Under the Alabama law this separate audit is conducted by a State examiner.

The Des Moines charter added to the structure what were at the time unknown and untried "devices" of the Initiative, Referendum, and Recall, measures designed to make doubly sure that the people would control. This instrument also included civil service and corrupt practices provisions and a scheme of non-partisan elections. These features, however, were all taken from older forms; and they constitute no essential part of the commission movement, inasmuch as one or all of them are absent from nearly every law except the Iowa statute. The Initiative and Referendum have rarely been used, and of the Recall the most striking instances of its use lie outside the commission-governed cities. The only commissioners ever removed were those of Tacoma, Wash., and during September, 1911, the mayor and one other commissioner in Wichita, Kan.

The Galveston plan was hewn in the rough. Wide application has shown that certain adjustments must be made in localities to make the instrument thoroughly responsive to the will of the people. Here is a rather fine question in social psychology: How to arrange the popular selection of the elective body in such a way that every member of it shall receive such adequate scrutiny as to secure his full responsibility to the voters of the city. In Wichita the mayor was separately designated on the ballot, *i.e.*, voted for as mayor, although under the Kansas law he is no more important than any of his confrères. But the people thought he was more important, with the result that the interest in the Wichita elections has been centered on the mayor, at the expense of the other commissioners. To remedy this defect, a radical step has been taken in New Jersey and Nebraska: a commission of five is elected by the people and from their own number the commissioners select a mayor. Thus every candidate for commissioner elected is, potentially, the head of the city government, and, presumably, receives a corresponding share of attention at the hands of the electors.

The Sacramento, Cal., charter, which was voted on November 7, is a remarkable one in several respects: the Board of Education is wiped out and its functions vested in the City Council, one of whom will be Commissioner of Education; the Commissioners will be elected in rotation, one every year (the Short Ballot idea reduced to its lowest

terms); the system of Recall is unusual and almost unique.

Perhaps the most radical proposal of any is that which has been made by the Board of Trade of Lockport, New York, in its bill which it introduced in the last session of the Legislature. Under this proposal, the short-ballot feature is retained; *i.e.*, the five elective officials are responsible for the entire conduct of the city's affairs. But the council (commission) is a regulative body only, like a board of directors. The individual members would have no special administrative duties and responsibilities as in Des Moines. The administrative work would be conducted under the direction of an appointive expert to be known as the city manager, who would have full powers of appointment and removal. The arrangement would give a type of government exactly parallel to that of a private business corporation. It is also a close approximation to the German type of city government, in which the Burgomeister plays the part of manager. The advocates of this scheme point out the difficulties, which have arisen under the Des Moines type, of securing the proper kind of men to perform administrative work by popular election. They also claim that this plan affords a better opportunity for representation for the different interests in the population, since no man would be excluded from public office for lack of executive training.

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY

A most striking feature of this movement is the vigor with which it has smitten some of the favorite traditions of American political thought. Theorists have, in fact, furnished less resistance to the spread of the plan than any party to its discussion; and the enemy has rested less upon theoretical objections than in any prominent constructive political movement in the past. Thus the theory of separation of powers, familiarly known as "checks and balances," has come in for some heavy hammering. The old style of city government was deviously complex, studiously "checked," and ingeniously balanced. But the commission plan rudely brushes the theory of separation of powers aside.

The fruit of this iconoclasm is reasonably inferable from the mass of testimony to the business efficiency of the system. The word "mass" is used advisedly, for, in view of the variations of the individual charters, any deductions in support of the essential com-

mission type must be comprehensive in scope. These are some of the results reported:

Dallas, Tex. A deficiency of \$200,000 wiped out and a credit balance established in two years.

Topeka, Kan. Municipal bonds sold at private sale at a higher rate than under the old administration.

Burlington, Iowa. The old city debt refunded in serial bonds bearing $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest instead of 6 per cent. as formerly.

Columbia, S. C. Extensive reduction in budget for corresponding items under the old administration.

Hutchinson, Kan. Bonds selling at a lower rate than ever before.

Cherryvale, Kan. The bonds of the city selling at par for the first time.

Corpus Christi, Tex. Extensive improvements in streets and sidewalks, etc.; property values greatly increased.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Bonds of the city selling at a better premium than formerly.

Bartlesville, Okla. City warrants worth par and city deposits now bearing interest.

Houston, Texas. The credit of the city restored from eighty cents on the dollar to par, and the tax rate reduced from \$2.00 to \$1.70 on the same valuation.

Leavenworth, Kan. Bonded indebtedness reduced by \$112,000 in three years while the tax rate remained stationary.

Haverhill, Mass. A saving of \$97,900 effected by the first year's administration.

This evidence, of course, is *ex parte*. Not every commission has realized the hopes of the dreamers; not all of the cities have reduced the tax rate.—Oakland, Cal., for example, has materially raised hers. But this fact is unimportant; for efficiency has a wider meaning in that, while some cities have a constituency demanding retrenchment, more often the demand is for expansion. The significant thing is this: Supporting the activities of every city is an undercurrent of popular optimism and hope, if not actual satisfaction. Even in Spokane, Wash., where the selection of commissioners is said to have been somewhat unfortunate, there is a disposition to see the experiment through. No city has ever gone back to its former plan of government, nor has any evidence appeared that any of them is seriously thinking of so doing; not even Tacoma, in spite of recent unpleasant experiences with the mayor and two members of the council whom she found it convenient to recall. In commercial and financial circles such a sentiment has a ratable value; to the commissioners it has been found to be an earnest of faith and confidence which begets a courage to attack bigger problems and conditions.

THE SHORT BALLOT AS A SOLUTION

The commission government^A has found, not a perfectly defined, but a roughly formulated solution for the residuum of big political evils which previous reforms, like the merit system of civil service and the Australian ballot, have not reached—the solution of the *Short Ballot*. This has been formally enunciated by the National Short Ballot Organization, as follows:

First, that only those offices should be elective which are important enough to attract (and deserve) public examination.

Second, that very few offices should be filled by election at one time, so as to permit adequate and unconfused public examination of the candidates.

There would be, not an addition of new features and "devices" to the original political structure but a re-creation of the structure itself, starting at its point of contact with the individual citizen. The re-created structure would have in mind the capacities, and the limitations of the American citizen of this, the twentieth century, and it would not overtax those capacities or exceed those limitations. Governor Woodrow Wilson, the head of this new movement, expresses himself in these words:

Simplification! Simplification! is the task that awaits us; to reduce the number of persons voted for to the absolute workable minimum, knowing whom you have selected; knowing whom you have trusted, and having so few persons to watch that you can watch them. That is the way we are going to get popular control back in this country,

and that is the only way we are going to get political control back. Put in other elected officers to watch those that you have already elected, and you will merely remove your control one step further away.

The commission plan has made the adjustment at least fairly well for a number of our cities. Will the movement stop here? Is not the broad doctrine of simplicity germane also to the problems of States and counties?

WIDER SHORT-BALLOT PROSPECTS

At a special election in California on October 10, the State adopted three short-ballot amendments. One, frankly such, took the Clerk of the Supreme Court off the ballot and vested his appointment in the Supreme Court. Another made the members of the State Railroad Commission appointive by the Governor. The third provided a plan for county home-rule charters under which it will be possible for any county to draft a scheme of organization suited to local needs. The amendment specifies that all county officers except county judges and supervisors may be made *appointive* instead of elective as at present. Thus it will be possible for a big county like Los Angeles to shorten its ballot from forty-five to about twenty-three officers, by reducing the elective list.

The California election, by the way, is the first step of the Short-Ballot movement from the cities into the wider field of State government.

WASTE IN BORROWING ON REAL ESTATE

BY FRANK BAILEY

(Vice-President of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, New York)

ONCE more the people of this country are economizing. The results of economy are shown by the improvements in the bond market and the lower tendency of interest rates. In some ways, however, our nation will continue to be wasteful, for the plans under which many kinds of business are compelled to operate fail in affording the most economical methods. The railroad and great industrial companies have generally borrowed their needed money in the best market. They select the most favorable season and

borrow for a long term of years. With the man who wishes to borrow on bond and mortgage, to help pay for his home, store, or farm, the conditions are entirely different. The demand often comes at the most inopportune time, and the methods are antiquated and unfair.

The evils attending present methods are known by every borrower to be wasteful, but he can proffer no remedy or obtain no relief, for he moves along the line of least resistance and follows the customs of a century.

Every man who wishes to own his own home, every man now trying to pay for a farm, every man interested in the housing of the people and individual ownership, with the resultant good citizenship, is interested in improving present methods of borrowing.

From my experience, let me illustrate these present wasteful conditions as they exist at the money centers of the United States, by telling you the troubles of a few people in New York City who have been trying to own a home, paying only part cash, the balance on mortgage. Their experiences are duplicated nearly every day in every State in the Union, and the waste is great.

Carl Goetz is a German mechanic by trade. He earns from \$25 to \$30 per week, and that sum represents about his maximum earning capacity. As his children grow older, and reach the working age, they will add to the earning capacity of the family, but, at the same time, their expenditures will increase, so that the net amount the family can spend and save will remain about the same.

His German thrift and love for a home, and a good real estate agent combined—result: he became the owner of a small house in the Borough of Queens, City of New York. The price of the house was \$3500. There was a \$2000 mortgage on it at 6 per cent. and he gave the seller back a \$1000 second mortgage, payable \$200 a year.

He bought the house in the fall of 1900. It was a new house in a district where the improvements were not all made, where assessments were to follow, and where the average large lending institutions of New York City did not lend money. The builder of the house was compelled to borrow his mortgage money from an individual at 6 per cent. interest. The large institutions do not like small loans to little people.

In 1903 the mortgage on his property became due, and he was compelled to arrange a new mortgage with another individual. After a hard hunt, and much negotiation, he succeeded in arranging a new mortgage for another three years at 6 per cent., and the cost to him was \$78.

In 1906 the mortgage again became due, and the holder again demanded payment, and Carl was compelled to go through the same process, and, this time, the replacing of the mortgage cost him \$70. The financial conditions were a little bit more favorable.

In 1909 the mortgage became due again, and the party holding the mortgage also wished payment, and Carl was compelled to

pay this time \$118 for arranging his mortgage, including commission to the mortgage broker and cost of the examination of title and other fees.

All this time, he had been endeavoring to pay \$200 a year on account of the second mortgage, pay the taxes on the house, which were increasing annually, and also pay the assessments from time to time for the street improvements. Carl did not have a very happy time owning that house, but with German determination, he kept at it and he still owns the equity. He was compelled to beg a postponement from the second mortgagee, who generously gave him time, and the house is probably now worth \$5000—the land having increased in value.

In nine years, therefore, in addition to interest and the fixed charges of his house, this thrifty German has paid for obtaining money, above the annual interest, an average of \$88 every three years, which, as far as he is concerned has resulted in his paying 7.4 per cent. interest for his money. At the same time, every three years, he has been sorely distressed lest he should lose his house through inability to obtain a new loan to replace the mortgage called.

James Mahon is another man whose story illustrates the waste in borrowing under the present system. In 1904 he bought a six-family house for \$18,000, borrowing \$10,000 at 5 per cent., due in three years (October, 1907). The mortgage was held by an individual. His mortgage, you see, became due in the midst of the panic. The rent of his house was reduced from \$1900 to \$1600 per annum. The holder of the mortgage insisted that \$1000 should be paid on account of the same and that it should be renewed at 6 per cent. for three years. Mahon had invested his all in the house. He had no money to reduce his mortgage and the result was a foreclosure. He received \$730 as the result of a forced sale. The holder of the mortgage obtained his money, which at the end of the time taken for the foreclosure could be reinvested only at 5 per cent. The lawyers made \$560.

Carlo Olinati, a thrifty Italian, bought a house about the same time. His mortgage became due in the fall of 1907. He had saved some money and could reduce his mortgage but with reduced income and increased rates of interest (the new mortgage being at 6 per cent.), the net income from his house for the past three years has been very little.

These cases are typical of many thousands

of home-owners spread all over this great land. They represent results of a condition which is extravagant and preventive of thrift; because, first, home-ownership becomes more difficult, and, second, a saving man endeavoring to own a home or farm must waste more of his savings than he would have to under a wise economic system by the payment of sums in addition to interest, and at the same time must often borrow at the maximum rate of interest and is not compelled every year to reduce his mortgage.

In most civilized nations of the world, and even in some of the insular possessions of this country, similar conditions do not exist. With them, the lending of money on bond and mortgage, instead of being in the hands of individuals and institutions which loan for profit, and institutions which take mortgages only as an investment, is dominated by the great mortgage banks which offer the lender terms and facilities of which we have no corresponding example in the United States. Let me tell you how the foreigner cares for the borrower.

THE GREAT FRENCH MORTGAGE BANK

When we are looking for the financial methods best suited for the little people and for the nation—methods which are productive of thrift, we always turn to France. France takes care of the little borrower, and the little borrower and the little lender make the nation. The French nation, in 1858, chartered the *Crédit Foncier*, or mortgage bank. This bank has loaned over one billion dollars, and now has outstanding mortgages amounting to \$450,000,000. If any of those of whom I have told had purchased a home in France, even in the smallest city, they could have borrowed their money from the *Crédit Foncier* at 4 per cent. interest per annum, giving a mortgage which would run for a long term and which never would have been called. In addition to interest, they would have been compelled to pay an additional per cent. per annum which would have been applied on account of the principal. This additional per cent. varies with the earning capacity of the borrower, and must be at least one-half per cent. per annum. If they had paid 6 per cent., 2 per cent. per annum would have been credited to the principal each year and the interest charge would have been reduced correspondingly. If Goetz had made the same payments to the holder of his mortgage which he had made in

New York, he would have had \$266 more to pay on account of his second mortgage, and the principal of his \$2000 mortgage would have been reduced to \$1575.65 at the end of nine years. This plan would also have removed any fear of losing his home every three years, and would have given him a feeling of security he never had.

As a further aid to the borrower, in cases of sickness or loss of employment or bad crops, for one year the only payment required is the flat interest and after making full payments for five years, no foreclosure can occur until six months after default. The borrower has a chance even in adversity and many a man has been enabled to save his home because of these favorable conditions.

This *Crédit Foncier*, in its years of service to the French nation, has taught the little people that the small annual saving toward the principal will in the end pay the entire debt and that home-ownership in France is safe. It has also made the rate of interest on mortgages in every part of France uniform, in that the little farmer and resident of the city pay the same rate. On the one hand it *tempts* thrift, in that at any time payments may be made in anticipation of future dues, thereby insuring against sickness, and on the other it *forces* thrift in that annual payments on account of principal must be paid.

ADVANTAGES OF A GENERAL MORTGAGE BANK

All over this great nation, the borrower is paying rates of interest varying with the locality or supposed risk and the rate of interest current at the time the loan is desired. He is paying frequent commissions and charges for obtaining money as his mortgage matures. His earnings are wasted in three ways unknown to the foreigner. These wasteful methods could be changed here by the adoption of a general mortgage bank. First, the initial expense of borrowing would be decreased, and there could be no charge for the renewal of the mortgage every three or five years. Second: the rate of interest would be reduced and become more nearly uniform through the country. Third: the borrower would be compelled to reduce his indebtedness by small annual payments which would promote thrift. Waste in charges initial and renewal, waste in excessive rates of interest, waste in use of principal, are now eating into the earnings of the workers. The remedy has been applied elsewhere and can be adapted to every State in the Union.

Following the German, Belgian, French, and other nations, those who wish our people well should combine to form a great national mortgage bank. At present, such a bank could not loan money at 4 per cent., but it could lend at 5 or $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and insist upon additional annual payments of at least one-half of one per cent. per annum. Each mortgage could be made for a long term of years.

Such an institution would aid the farmer and small borrower as no legislation or change in tariff or trust laws could do, and it would compel the payment of debts. This is a lesson which our people have not learned. The knowledge of amortization, or of how a debt may be satisfied by small annual payments, is here unknown.

BORROWING AT $4\frac{1}{2}$ AND 5 PER CENT.

The following examples taken from the rules of the *Crédit Foncier*, 1907 issue, illustrate the advantages to the borrower, assuming the current rate of interest to be $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.:

If the owner pays interest at the rate of 4.6658 per cent., payable one-half each six months, the entire interest and principal would be paid in seventy-five years.

A payment of 5.0452 per cent. per annum would under similar conditions retire the entire principal in fifty years.

A payment of 7.6355 per cent. would accomplish the same results in twenty years.

A payment of 12.5281 per cent. per annum, if paid semiannually, would retire the entire principal with interest in ten years.

If \$1000 were borrowed for seventy-five years at an annual payment of \$46.66 at the end of nine years, the principal sum would be \$981.60.

If at the end of nine years, the owner could pay \$200 on account of the principal, the balance of \$781.60 would require annual payments of only \$37.14 to retire the principal and pay interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the remaining sixty-six years.

If the flat rate of interest were 5 per cent., the annual payments would be correspondingly increased. The borrower is thus most fairly and completely cared for under this system of borrowing.

The money to lend would be obtained by the mortgage bank from the sale of debentures, based upon these mortgages, which would make the safest kind of investments. The debentures of foreign mortgage banks are so safe that they are freely bought by all

the people and afford an investment without risk at a fixed rate of interest. The savings of the people would be made to help the people who borrow, and the people who save, and so two blades of grass would grow thriftily while now there is nothing produced. The present wasteful system of borrowing can and should be ended by the early establishment of such an institution.

OUR BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

It is true that considerable help is given to buyers of homes in our cities and important centers by the cooperative building and loan associations. These associations, however, far from meet the demand of the vast number of those who wish to buy and own their own homes. Of necessity, they are local in their character and can be established only at centers where there is investing capital, for the proportion of non-borrowing members to borrowers, taking the reports of this State as a basis, averages about six to one. The building and loan associations, therefore, cannot be established excepting where there are many eager to deposit money for the purpose of earning interest without any present intention of owning a home. The earnings of these associations of necessity must be sufficient to attract the non-borrowing members or they would not be able to obtain any money for lending purposes. Those earnings, of course, must come from the borrowers and represent interest and additional charges varying with the associations. In New York State last year, \$34,000 was collected in fines from the various members, and \$434,000 was collected in premiums over and above interest. The rate of interest which must be paid to a building and loan association is higher without the consideration of the premiums than it would be to a great mortgage bank, for the associations cannot obtain their money from the great centers where capital is cheap, but must obtain the small money from the local people who desire the maximum return of interest. Little or no aid can be obtained through the plan of the building and loan association in newer sections of the country or in those sections where capital has not commenced to accumulate. In New York State, for example, the total amount of mortgages held by these associations at the end of 1910 was \$41,000,000. This does not represent one-twentieth of the total annual mortgage requirements of the State, and does not equal one-tenth of the annual mortgage require-

ments of those owning homes in this State. Their plan provides for monthly payments to the association which should liquidate the principal in from ten to twelve years. The duration of the payments and the time of ultimate liquidation of the principal depend upon the success of the association, and in many cases the borrowing members as well as the lending members have been very unfortunate, for both the non-borrowing member and the borrowing member are merely general creditors of the association.

Under the French method, the borrower can make payments which will liquidate his mortgage in ten years, but he is not required to liquidate his mortgage within that period. He can select the time of liquidation in accordance with his earning capacity. The Title Guarantee and Trust Company of New York City, early in this year, offered borrowers a mortgage made for ten years at five and one-half per cent. interest, with the stipulation that one per cent. per annum must be paid on account of the principal. Already that company has loaned over one million dollars on such bonds and mortgages, and the average amount of each loan is \$3000.

Under this or the French system, each payment is credited on account of the principal of the mortgage, and after a mortgage is reduced by a certain amount (an amount readily determined by the owner), it is possible for the owner to stop the drain upon him by changing his mortgage to a term mortgage or by extending the time of maturity by a special arrangement with the lender, for each mortgage is not a part of a series, as it is in the coöperative building and loan association plan, but is an independent contract between the owner and the lender. The payments are required only semi-annually and not monthly, and after a mortgage has been reduced by a reasonable amount, the question of the payments on account of the principal becomes important to the borrower only—the lender no longer cares.

These building and loan associations, however, are helpful in that they loan a larger percentage of the value of the property (in many cases as high as 80 per cent. of the value), and thereby their usefulness is increased, and sometimes also their losses. The establishment of a system of lending based upon the French system would not interfere with the usefulness of the building and loan associations.

WANTED: A NATIONAL LENDING INSTITUTION

A mortgage bank, if operating in this country, should be national in its scope. The man in Brownsville, Texas, the farmer in Oregon, and the man in New York City would then be able to borrow at the same rate of interest, not over $5\frac{1}{2}$ or 6 per cent. The mortgage he gives would run for not less than ten years. Each year the borrower would be compelled to pay on account of the principal not less than one-half of one per cent. per annum. The greater saving would be in smaller initial fees for borrowing, a lower rate of interest to many borrowers, the certainty that the mortgage would not be called every three years, with the resultant charges and possible increase in interest: and the compulsory reduction on account of the principal with the resultant lesson of thrift. No one thing works such a great waste to the borrower as the way he now finds his money. To continue it, this nation must admit that it cannot finance the small borrower as well as it does the big railroad, and must turn its back upon the experience of half a century in other civilized countries. Not less than \$50,000,000—and probably \$100,000,000—is yearly wasted by borrowers, a class that can least afford to pay. Such an annual waste is unnecessary and economically unsound. If the farmer of this nation is to be helped it must be through more favorable opportunities of borrowing money.

Several foreign companies are now operating in a small way and furnishing mortgage money to the settlers in Canada. Most of the Canadian farmers from Holland borrow their money from a Holland Mortgage Bank. Such companies, however, lend for the profit and the high rates of interest obtainable, and are small in their influence. A great company formed to reform the present system and stop the waste in borrowing could obtain large sums of money in France and Holland, where such investments are looked upon with favor. Foreign capital, if given the machinery and direction of the able men of this country, would come here as fast as needed. Such a company must only be as successful as the great Mortgage Bank of Egypt to make the rate of interest on all good mortgages on farms and homes not over 5 per cent., to have its mortgage certificates or debentures sell on a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. basis and have its shares show a large profit to the subscribers.



LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS AND THE CHINESE REVOLUTION

IN the new era that appears to be dawning in China, it will be interesting to note the part that will be played by the Chinese converts to Christianity. As to the sincerity and depth of their convictions many doubts have been expressed, but, in any case, they must have absorbed much of Western thought and civilization in the course of their instruction by the foreign missionaries, whether Protestant or Catholic. Indeed, at many of the stations considerable effort has been made to impart scientific as well as religious knowledge.

A very interesting and impartially written record of personal experience in the missionary field of China is given by Signor Francesco Medici di Marignano, in the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome). Of the present prospects of Chinese missions the writer says:

The Chinese Government, which for several years has been following a policy that might be called nationalist, and one of reaction against the easy granting of industrial concessions cast as sops to the international hydra to quiet its multiple appetites, is now also striving to set a term to the progress of the Christian propaganda. What disturbs it is not the diffusion of a foreign religion as such, but the political and social scope of the teachings of this religion in contrast with certain fundamental principles regulating Chinese social and family life. Moreover, the Chinese Government fears lest its Christian subjects should escape from the moral authority of the mandarins and only harken to the words of their pastors. Finally, it distrusts the Christian propaganda as an instrument of political and economic penetration, placed at the service of the Western nations, and it sees in the missionaries a kind of vanguard, which, without perhaps consciously intending to do so, is already smoothing the way and preparing the ground for other and more dangerous invaders. As a result of the great persecution of 1901, there can be no doubt that the Christian propaganda has made impressive progress in China. "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of Christianity," as our old teachers have said. And this is more especially true when short bayonets and mitrailleuses of the latest pattern stand ready to insure the undisturbed growth of the seed. To-day, in round numbers, the army of slant-eyed followers of the cross does not count less than two million soldiers, while the number of its foreign leaders, including men and women, is between four and five thousand. These figures seem small when placed alongside of the three hundred millions at which the population of the Middle Kingdom is estimated, but they have what

we might term a high qualitative, if not a quantitative value, and represent a force of which the Chinese Government must take heed. Indeed, this Government is only too well aware of the fact and lets pass no occasion of diminishing the spread of the movement; however, it struggles in vain against what has already been accomplished, and is reduced to applying the principle in the matter of missions that was enunciated by the old statesman, Li Hung Chang: "Where they already exist, protect them to avoid worse evils; where they are not yet established, take care that no new ones arise."

The writer, while fully recognizing the good work done by the Protestant missions, inclines to the opinion that the Catholic propaganda is somewhat better calculated to attract the Chinese, because the Catholic priests are as a rule more directly in touch with the people than their Protestant rivals, and also because the elaborate Catholic ceremonial makes a stronger appeal to the materialistic Chinese than does the severely simple Protestant ritual. The multiplicity of the Protestant sects also constitutes a drawback, in the writer's estimation, when opposed to the united front presented by the Catholic missions of all nationalities.

The suspicion with which the activities of the missionaries are viewed by the ignorant Chinese has been often dwelt upon, and Signor di Marignano gives the following curious illustration of this in the words of a Catholic missionary:

There are people stupid enough to believe firmly that we maintain our hospitals in order to gouge out the eyeballs of the dying, so as to use them in the compounding of sorcerer's medicaments and philters. No later than yesterday, our porter's brother, who was dangerously ill, refused to enter our infirmary, fearing that he would be subjected to this mutilation; and a few days ago a dying man, seeing a priest approach his bedside to offer him the last ministrations of religion, stretched out his long hands toward the priest, imploring him to stop and spare his eyeballs until the breath had left his body. The most famous among such examples, which would move us to laughter were they not so tragic and pitiable, is something which occurred during the past year in Fu-chien-fu, in this province, where a jar of small onions in oil, brought to the refectory of this mission, was believed to contain precisely such eyeballs prepared as preserves, and was borne around as an awe-inspiring trophy, exciting the indignation of the populace, which broke into the mission building and destroyed it.

LEADERS OF CHINESE THOUGHT TO-DAY

EVERY revolution of any significance has a Voltaire or Rousseau and it is reassuring in its common humanity that behind even the sudden excesses of the Chinese rebellion, there seems to have been the directing force of great minds to whose sounder counsels the incoming tide of reaction from violence must needs return. Herr Alfons Paquet in *März* (Munich) reviews the ideas, and sketches broadly the personalities of those leaders in the Chinese literary field whose writings have been of popular appeal in the last two or three years of the sultry gathering of the storm.

From Kobe, like Victor Hugo from the Isle of Jersey, Kang Yu-Wei, the mentor of the liberal Emperor Khangsu, addresses exhortations to the present Chinese Government, and frets in exile unanswered. Kang Yu-Wei owed his rise to the position of friend and adviser of the Emperor to the magic of his pen alone. He understood to perfection the art of weaving into quotations from the classics his own radical reform ideas as well as examples from modern European history. He wrote for the young Emperor a "Life of Peter the Great," but, unfortunately, was more of a man of letters than a statesman, and lacked the energy necessary to carry out his plans of reform when the Emperor raised him to the control of the Government. But, because he understood, as few before him, how to awaken the political passions of the educated classes, Kang Yu-Wei's ideas are still living forces in China.

A disciple of Kang Yu-Wei is Liang Chi-Tsao, who after the triumph of the Empress' party, has lived in Japan, engaged in political and religious writings. Among these are a three-volume history of the reforms of Khangsu and the reaction in 1898, and "The House of the Crystal Draught of Water" or "Yin Pin Sze," an examination of Confucius' teachings, Buddhism and Christianity. Liang Chi-Tsao in the latter work states that China is not yet at that point where culture, wisdom, and high morals form adequate substitutes for a religion. He rejects Confucianism as being purely educative and thus insufficient. "I love Confucianism," he writes, "but I love truth more. I love the past generations, but I love my country more. I love the sages, but I love liberty more. I know, too, that Confucius loved liberty and his country even more than I." Christianity is also refused because "it strives for power at cost of justice, and some great-nations use it as a cloak for their own selfish aims."

Liang Chi-Tsao leans most to Buddhism which he believes has the most universal character. And in the interpretation of the Hongwanji temple, which he learned to know in Japan, Liang Chi-Tsao declares that Buddhism teaches self-reliance. In the inquiry as to salvation by faith or by works, Liang decides, again in accord with the Japanese Schin school, in favor of faith and emphasizes the possibility of salvation for those laymen who endure in worldly struggles—as well as for priests. But he rejects the tenet of transmigration of souls and upholds the Christian belief in the immediate entrance after death of the believer into Paradise.

In direct opposition to Kang Yu-Wei and Liang Chi-Tsao, who are particularly responsible for the prevailing intellectual currents of thought in China to-day, is Ku Hung Ming, the decided reactionary. But the way that he compares Eastern and Western thought makes him more interesting for the American and European reader. Many of Ku Hung Ming's essays and books were written in English. His "Papers from a Viceroy's Yamen," which came out directly after the Boxer risings, provoked Leo Tolstoy's celebrated "Open Letter to a Chinaman." After several years appeared the "Story of the Chinese Oxford Movement," an account of the inner strife and difficulties of China, entangled in a mesh of complications with the powers, and torn between the Manchus and the Chinese. In 1906 Ku Hung Ming published "The Middle Way," a Confucius catechism intended for foreigners. In this book particularly the Chinese author uses the more temperamental sayings of great European writers as splashes of color, beside the lofty but dryly impersonal dicta of his greatest countryman. Quotations from Kant, Goethe, Carlyle, and from his favorite, Matthew Arnold, are veritable props to the reader's stumbling attention on this very unsafe ground. But Ku Hung Ming also quotes the remark of a European traveler: "Canton is an uncanny city. The alleys are full of a filthy mob, partly in greasy rags, partly in naked yellow skin. One sees shaved heads and grimaces. Then the memory occurs of the demoniac nature of the people, their murderous risings, their satanic cruelty." And to this the Chinese author replies:

This Englishman of the aristocratic class, and therefore without ideas, cannot see through the yellow skin into the moral nature and spiritual

worth of the Chinese. If he could, he would see what a faery realm is hidden actually within this pigtailed, yellow-skinned Chinaman—Taoismus, with its fairies and genii that are not a whit inferior to the gods of ancient Greece—Buddhism with its song of immortal sorrow, pity, and grace, as sweet and sad as the immortal mystic song of Dante. And finally the Englishman would see Confucianism with its Way for the lofty of spirit, that may one day alter Europe's social order and civilization, little as the Englishman can grasp the possibility.

It is no mere accident that Ku Hung Ming calls his book "The Chinese Oxford Movement." Matthew Arnold's rôle in John Pusey's and Newman's Anglo-Catholic movement has been an inspiring pattern for the Chinese reactionary. Arnold's style in its conciseness and severe restraint has something Chinese, as his High Church Conservative creed approaches the double creed of Ku Hung Ming—Confucianism and the mandarin rule.

Herr Paquet ends with a charming picture of this middle-Victorian Chinese official in his bureau at Shanghai in the Huang-pu government building. Arrayed in the simple silk mandarin robe, Ku Hung Ming, seated behind his table, conversed in excellent German of a stay in Weimar and of a twelve-year-old boy he had come across in the park there

reading a Reklam "King Lear." And the sage mildly inquires if the land of the great fleet and the great social democracy is still the land which received light from Weimar? He, the Chinaman, had too a very great respect for German professors, but did it not also seem that their importance was decreasing, that one listened to them less reverently than before? After these rather pertinent home shots, Ku Hung Ming took his visitor to dine at a restaurant, and had the *punkah* as a foreign innovation removed before he would sit down. Then they went to the theater to see, of course, a classic which reminded Herr Paquet of a historical drama by Grabbe, and after the theater there was tea-drinking at a narrow high tea house, with a gentle little serving girl with jasmine flowers in her black hair. And the German guest carried off a copy of the "Oxford Chinese Movement" in his pocket as a souvenir, which he duly translated into German on the homeward voyage. The two exiles, Kang Yu-Wei at Kobe and Liang Chi-Tsao wandering through Japan, are both comfortably similar to French political enthusiasts of the nineteenth century, and Ku Hung Ming is only an Oxford don in a mandarin robe with a delightful reminiscent dash of Li Hung-Chang's naïveté and Wu Ting Fang's ironic waggery.

THE EMPIRE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN

AN exhaustive and forceful article on the war between Italy and Turkey, by M. René Pinon, appears in the *Revue des Français* (Paris). Citing "the ingenious historical theories of Captain Mahan on the sea power," the writer traces in detail the struggle for the mastery of the seas, and the vicissitudes of "the Empire of the Mediterranean." The Middle Sea, it is pointed out, is "no longer a mere annex of the great oceans," but since the eighteenth century has become "a part of the general domination of the seas." With possession of Gibraltar at the west and of the Suez Canal at the east, and with Malta as an important intermediate base, Great Britain's supremacy in the Mediterranean was for a long time unquestioned. To-day, the Ottoman Empire is "one of the theaters of rivalry between Great Britain and Germany for the empire of the seas"; and Britain will continue to hold control of the Mediterranean only so long as she maintains her naval superiority.

In admitting British supremacy in the

Mediterranean, M. Pinon speaks regretfully of the supersession of France in Egypt. He reminds his readers, however, that France has still "considerable material and moral interests in Syria" and "a policy of penetration and direct government in the Barbary States," sufficient to assure her "a brilliant place in the Mediterranean equilibrium, but not control of the Empire of the Mediterranean Sea."

Turning to Italy, M. Pinon observes that

the Italian peninsula has never exercised, since the dismemberment of the empire of Constantine, a preponderant influence upon the destinies of the Mediterranean countries. The Papacy alone, continuing the great imperial traditions, directed the struggle against Mussulman Barbary, and exhausted itself in vain efforts to arm the Christian nations against the infidel. The Italian cities of Genoa and Venice pursued an egotistical and narrow policy of mercantile interests. But a unified Italy came necessarily to have a Mediterranean policy and a program of expansion on that sea of which it was, so to say, the vertical axis. . . . From the time of the *Risorgimento*, Italian patriots had demanded for the "third Rome" hegemony from the Old

World and advanced the candidature of Italy for the Empire of the Mediterranean. The apostles of "Young Italy" had already marked North Africa as the first stage in the exterior expansion of the reconstituted kingdom.

"North Africa should come back to Italy," wrote Mazzini in 1838. Both England and Germany favored this essay of unified Italy: they saw in the latter a power capable of counterbalancing French influence in the Mediterranean. Twenty-eight years later Bismarck wrote Mazzini:

The Empire of the Mediterranean belongs incontestably to Italy, which possesses on that sea coasts twice as extensive as France. . . . The Empire of the Mediterranean should be the constant thought of Italy, the objective of her ministers, and the fundamental idea of the cabinet of Florence.

Campo Fregoso, in his "Il primato Italiano," thus affirmed the predestined mission of Italy in the Mediterranean:

In the near future Italy will group about her the greater part of the European nations. Situated at short distances from our coasts, Egypt, Tripoli, Tunis, and Algeria are natural colonies for us. It is in vain that England and France have sought to revive the glorious epoch of the Romans, and to substitute it in northern Africa for the natural protection of Italy. Let it not be forgotten that in Egypt alone there are 15,000 Italians, that Algeria and Tunis contain a great number also, and that on all the coasts arts, commerce, and industry are in Italian hands.

After tracing the events which led up to the recent conflict between Italy and Turkey, M. Pinon goes on to say: "France and Italy gave their respective sureties that the equilibrium of the Mediterranean should not be disturbed." France recognized the special interests of Italy in Turkey, and Italy engaged herself not to interfere with the French policy in Morocco. The *coup* of Agadir precipitated the dénouement of the Moroccan question, and Italy decided to take action without further delay.

THE NEED OF "QUIET ZONES" FOR SCHOOLS

THE establishment, at the request of the Society for the Suppression of Unnecessary Noise, of zones of quiet around the hospitals in the city of New York, has proved so beneficial that hospital zones have been since instituted by municipalities throughout the United States. Mrs. Isaac L. Rice, the founder and president of the society, makes a strong appeal in the December *Forum* for the establishment of similar zones around the public schools, concerning which she says:

There is a most important feature of school sanitation which, up to the present, has not been recognized, namely, the urgent need of protecting the young from the injurious effect of outside noise, which, by rendering concentration difficult, increases the mental effort required for school tasks and, by preventing free ventilation, menaces the physical well-being of the child. This is a matter so grave and so far-reaching in its consequences that its utter neglect is little short of incredible.

The urgency of action in this matter presented itself to Mrs. Rice on the occasion of her visiting many schools and addressing thousands of boys and girls in the course of her campaign for a "safe and sanitary Fourth of July." She "was astonished to discover the amount of preventable noise which penetrated the classrooms, and the absolute foulness of the air which sickened those entering from without," the latter being due to the fact that in most cases the windows were tightly closed. The sources of the disturb-

ances included cobble-stone and other rough pavements, the proximity of garages, car barns, factories, junk-shops, the cries of street hawkers and vendors, the shouts of children and hoodlums, besides the avoidable noises of traffic.

With the view of ascertaining the sentiment of principals and teachers on the subject, letters were sent to the principals of all the schools in the five boroughs of New York, representing about 14,000 teachers, asking for an expression of opinion with regard thereto. The responses received were overwhelming, many of them expressing "touchingly the distress endured and also the hope that relief might be vouchsafed." One teacher wrote: "The nervous tension under which we labor is materially increased by the numerous unnecessary noises which hinder us so seriously in our work. Sometimes these have been so great that we have been compelled to resort to the expedient of writing our directions on the blackboards." Another said: "I am most of the time under a physician's care, the condition of my ears being due to ear-strain alone." In one school it was reported that "four teachers were spending most of their salary for ear and throat treatment," while vocal paralysis was complained of in another. It was estimated in another case that "the noise robs class and teachers of 25 per cent. of their time."

As to the necessary course of procedure in any organized effort to improve school conditions, Mrs. Rice writes:

Taking up first the consideration of those buildings already erected, the most obvious step would probably be the removal of all rough pavements and the substitution of a sound-deadening material, wood perhaps in preference to all others on account of its noiselessness. The next would perhaps be the diversion of traffic, when practicable, between the hours of eight-thirty and three-thirty. This would mean much more than the mere avoidance of noise, for it would permit the children to enter and to leave school, and even to play in front of the building at noon, without the danger of accidents. . . . The third would probably be the bringing to bear of pressure on the car-line companies in order to force them to keep their equipment in good order. . . . Loose track-joints should be made good, curves should be kept greased, and the starting of a car from the barn with a pounding flat wheel should be made a finable offense. Fourth, the passage of an ordinance creating school zones, and its enforcement, would do away with rapid driving, the cries of hucksters, the blowing of auto-horns, and all those other noises which are due largely to ignorance of the presence of a school building, and which could be stopped by the erection of warning signs stating that needless racket would be pun-

ished. As regards protective ordinances, two, concerning the distance at which street musicians and hucksters must remain away from school buildings, have already been enacted; but since there is no warning sign to catch the eye, and to show the vicinity of a school, they have always been a dead letter. As for the elevated roads, where passing before school houses, they should be compelled to employ all possible sound-deadening devices.

When, however, the erection of new structures is to be considered, the utmost care should be exercised in the selection of quiet sites. Side streets should be preferred to avenues, as less likely to be disturbed by the laying of future car-tracks. No school buildings should be erected within two hundred feet of those sheltering noisy occupations, and—once erected—the neighborhood should be restricted, all disturbing trades being forced to seek other sites.

Mrs. Rice in the same article treats at length the subject of ventilating the schools, especially by means of open windows—a question the most pressing of all, for behind it “looms up the danger of undermining the health of the child and of exposing it to the risk of infection through impure and contaminated air.”

THE HONOR SYSTEM AT THE OREGON PENITENTIARY

AN article summarized in the September REVIEW on “Prison Experiments in Humanity,” gave an account of a remarkable innovation in prison practice at Montpelier, Vermont. In the *Pacific Monthly* Mr. Jennings Sutor describes an equally remarkable test of the honor system by Governor Oswald West at the Oregon State Penitentiary. By way of foreword to his article Mr. Sutor prints some “mild extracts” from Bunko Kelly’s book, “Thirteen Years in the Oregon Penitentiary,” of which the following—a mere detail of a flogging—is a fair sample:

“ . . . Give him some more, Charley.” Sherwood did so until the boy began to cry for mercy and ask Christ for pity. “Lay it on, Charley,” said Brofield, “and call on me for mercy. I am Christ; I am the man you’ve got to call on. Now crack him around the side where it hurts.”

Governor West proceeds on totally different lines. Instead of considering convicts as dangerous individuals, to be *punished*, not reformed, and from whom the State is to be protected at all odds, he regards them first of all as men—as men who have made mistakes and who are to be taught better. Soon after the governor had taken the oath of office, the penitentiary officials were surprised

—not to say scared—by a visit from him at 6 A.M., and a request to have breakfast with the convicts. He came again and again—he “cultivated the habit of dropping in without saying anything about it beforehand; and the word soon passed about among the men that the governor was their friend and was really holding out a hand to them.” Profiting by his personal talks with the men, the governor saw a way whereby he could save the State money; and this, combined with the governor’s strong interest in his fellow-men, may be said to have been the chief reason for the introduction of the honor system at the prison.

Salem, where the Oregon State Penitentiary is located, has a number of other State institutions, such as the Hospital for the Insane, State Industrial School for Boys, Tuberculosis Sanitarium, etc., all of which have considerable tillable ground about them. Here were hundreds of acres awaiting crops; there, in the prison, were hundreds of strong, active men shut up until their appointed times should expire. To bring these opposite poles together was the problem. Governor West put his plan to the men frankly.

“Look here,” he would tell a prisoner. “The State can’t afford to keep you here at its expense any longer than necessary. You don’t want to

stay here. I'll make this bargain with you. I'll let you out of the prison and put you at work near by. You will give me your word not to run away. I'll see that you are paid a certain amount for your work, enough so that you will be able to get to your home, or where you wish when you leave the penitentiary. You work faithfully and I'll parole you as soon as you show you deserve it."

This argument was strong in its appeal to the men because the most wayward of them could see that to take the governor up on his bargain was a good thing for him. It meant that the convict would get his liberty—what he wanted. . . .

To-day you can take a trip over almost any road out of Salem and pass convicts at work without being able to tell them from the ordinary industrious farmhand to be met with in any countryside.

There's no "prison look" about them. The hang-dog shift is lacking from their eyes. There is a healthy tan on their faces. The feeling of satisfaction that comes from a hard day's work out-of-doors is noticeable. The cleverest forger, the most accomplished safe-cracker, the most daring of porch-climbers seem to have the unhealthy lure of their crafts driven out of them. There is no room for crime thoughts when there's a day's work to be done in the country sunlight, with the knowledge that they are as free from suspicion and surveillance as the rich farmer, who is working his own fields across the road.

They may be road building—the roads of Marion County are a grateful evidence of their employment in that capacity—they may be plowing, milking, doing any of the jobs that a farm has to offer; perhaps they drive back to the penitentiary at night with their own team or perhaps, as is the case with many, who are working some distance from the prison, they camp out or are given quarters in a house or barn.

Few of the people living about Salem resent the liberty given to the convicts. One man, it appears, did complain that he thought the

presence of a road gang near his house was an unmerited menace to his property and safety. The gang was withdrawn; but the man's neighbors and their wives gave the convicts a dinner, which was held in a nearby grove and at which the governor sat at the head of the table, the farmers sitting with the convicts, and the women of the neighborhood acting as waitresses,—probably the most remarkable dinner-party Oregon ever saw. One of the convict-guests said:

Under a system like this, where we are treated as men, the best we can do is scarcely sufficient. Under compulsion, and guarded by cold steel and heartless men, the least we can do is good enough. We feel that under such a system as the present one incarceration is a help and not a hindrance in getting us reestablished as beneficial members of society.

The honor system works. In the two years immediately preceding its adoption about thirty men escaped, of whom some were killed, some were captured, and some are still at large. Since the system has been in effect three men only have broken their pledges, and one of these has been recaptured. As to the quality of the work done by the men, there is no complaint; and the work ranges from the making of shoes for the State institutions to the laying out of grounds like those of the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium. The State shares the proceeds of a convict's labor with him; and before he leaves the prison he is offered the kind of work for which he is suited.

THE WORLD-WIDE STUDY OF EARTHQUAKES

SEISMOLOGY—the science of earthquakes—existed potentially in the sporadic investigations of geologists throughout and prior to the nineteenth century, but not until toward the end of that century did it acquire coherence and a separate following. As a quasi-independent branch of knowledge it is, in fact, about thirty years old, and it has flourished hugely in the opening decade of the twentieth century. Societies devoted to its cultivation have sprung up all over the world; national and international organizations have been effected, bearing official character and enjoying government subsidies; while the literature has assumed such proportions that no scientific library quite succeeds in garnering the whole of it. Nevertheless, it remains almost completely unfamiliar to "the man in the street."

From the *Bulletin* of St. Louis University for December, 1911, and from the initial number of the new *Bulletin* of the Seismological Society of America, we glean the following particulars:

While the Englishman, Robert Mallet, whose career belongs to the middle of the nineteenth century, may be regarded as the first great seismologist, in the modern sense of the term, the organization of earthquake investigations on an extensive scale began in Japan, about the year 1880, chiefly under the influence of Professor John Milne. To this day Japan, which is the "earthquake country" *par excellence*, possesses a far more elaborate seismological organization than any other part of the world, the country being covered with a network of over fifteen hundred observing stations, at least seventy of

which are equipped with modern recording apparatus. The University of Tokyo still enjoys the distinction of possessing the only chair of seismology in the whole academic world. It was founded in 1886, and is now occupied by the famous Professor Omori. In 1892, as a result of the great Mino-Owari earthquake of the preceding year, the Japanese Government established the Earthquake Investigation Committee, which has published a long series of valuable memoirs. Japanese seismology is eminently practical, and its cultivation is primarily a measure of self-protection. Much attention has been paid to the subject of earthquake-proof buildings and other phases of earthquake construction.

The International Seismological Association grew out of suggestions made by Dr. G. Gerland and the late Dr. E. von Rebeur Paschwitz at the Sixth International Geographical Congress, held in London, and the committee of seismologists to which its organization was entrusted met for the first time in Strassburg, April 11-13, 1901. This meeting has been followed by a series of congresses, to which most of the civilized countries of the world have sent official delegates. The latest assembly was held at Manchester, England, last July. The permanent committee—the governing body of the association—has its headquarters in Strassburg.

The organization of seismology in various countries presents some striking contrasts. Naturally the countries that are most afflicted with earthquakes generally possess the most active seismological services. Next to Japan, perhaps, the most extensive network of observing stations, under government control, exists in Chile, where the work of its organization was entrusted, a few years ago, to the French seismologist, Count Montessus de Ballore.

In Europe, seismology is as zealously cultivated in the northern countries, where it is primarily of academic interest, as it is, for example, in Italy, where an appalling succession of seismic visitations has made it a subject of popular and practical concern. Generally speaking, the seismological work of each country is assigned, for convenience sake, to the official meteorological service. While the connection between earthquakes and weather is debatable, the fact that the various weather bureaus possess elaborate networks of observatories and stations, manned by intelligent observers, makes it a simple matter to add seismology to the traditional duties of these institutions. Nowa-

days, an earthquake is not studied chiefly as a local phenomenon. The earthquake waves are followed in their course around the world; the automatic records traced by seismographs at widely scattered stations are promptly exchanged and compared; and the history of the earthquake is not considered complete until its utmost ramifications have been taken into account. Hence the urgent need of filling up the gaps that still, unfortunately, exist in the international network of stations.

The United States is still conspicuously backward in the study of earthquakes, though gratifying progress has been made in the last year or two. Following the great California earthquake of April, 1906, a number of scientific men on the Pacific coast founded the Seismological Society of America, whose membership now extends over the whole country and beyond. Its *Bulletin*, recently launched, affords the seismologists of this country a medium for the interchange of ideas, the need of which had been strongly felt.

The most remarkable feature of the situation of seismology in the United States is that the science is practically unrecognized by the national and State governments. A few years ago the American Association for the Advancement of Science urged upon Congress the plan of installing seismographs at certain of the more important stations of the United States Weather Bureau—an arrangement analogous to that existing in Europe. This bureau had long maintained a single seismograph,—at its Washington headquarters,—and was in a position to extend its seismological work at comparatively little expense. Although this plan was earnestly advocated by the chief of the bureau, Professor Moore, it failed to obtain Congressional sanction. Even the modest efforts of the bureau to enlarge its work in this field without the financial backing of Congress were checked, a few months ago, by a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury that no authority existed for such an undertaking on the part of the national weather service.

Later Congress was urged to establish a bureau of seismology under the Smithsonian Institution, but the bill introduced to this end, carrying with it a subvention of only \$20,000, never emerged from the committee room. These occurrences have led seismologists to reflect that a seismic shock of, say, force 9, on the Rossi-Forrel scale, having its epicenter in the immediate vicinity of the Capitol at Washington, might not be without consolatory aspects and results.

THE CASE FOR ITALY IN THE WAR OVER TRIPOLI

A GREAT deal of comment on the Turco-Italian war and the developments of the Italian campaign in Tripoli has been published in the United States, most of it, if not hostile, at least not favorable to the occupation of Turkey's North African possessions by the troops of King Victor Emmanuel. Italy, appearing in the light of the aggressor, has been criticized as a breaker of the world's peace. The Turkish side, as that of the under dog, as well as the efforts made by the friends of international peace all over the world, to bring about the settlement of the dispute before some tribunal, have, perhaps, made American readers forget that, whether adequate or not, Italy has a case. Last month, in these pages, we presented editorially Mr. Stead's views. We have also, from time to time, given comments from the Turkish press. Herewith we give a summary of some opinions set forth in the periodical European and American press in support of Italy's contentions. These have been gathered and arranged frankly in the interest of his country's reputation by a patriotic Italian student of political economics, the Baron Bernardo Quaranta di San Severino, who is in this country studying social and economic conditions, and who was the chairman of the Italian Committee of Protest against the alleged untrue publications of Italian atrocities in Tripoli to which we alluded last month.

In support of the contention that Italy did not want the war, "resigned as she has been to her rôle of disinterested spectator of the colonial exploits of other nations," the Baron di San Severino refers to an official statement made by the Italian Minister Nitti (Agriculture and Commerce), and quotes Dr. E. J. Dillon, correspondent of the *London Daily Telegraph* and review writer of the *Contemporary*, as saying: "Signor Giolitti, the Premier, leans heavily for Parliamentary support upon the Socialists, and his ambitious schemes of social legislation postulated thrift in money matters and peace and neighborliness with all the powers." The moment had come, however, when, what with the fact that Turkey had "exasperated Italy by a long list of vexatious piracies, discriminations and obstructions," and "the unpunished assassinations of our countrymen in Ottoman territory," the Italian government had to move. France had already absorbed Algeria and Tunis, and was on the point of swallowing Morocco.



BARON DI SAN SEVERINO, WHO IS PROCLAIMING THE JUSTICE OF ITALY'S CASE IN THE WAR

Italy, by her geographical and political situation, the real Mediterranean power, having always lacked an aggressive policy, had come to be regarded as forever in the international nursery, without spirit to defend her interests when attacked, or courage to provide an outlet for her congested population by imitating the example of the rest of Europe and transferring her authority to what had once been part of Imperial Rome. For years, the Italians claim, (the words quoted are from the *National Review* of London) they had been "protesting to the Young Turks against their cavalier treatment of Italian nationals and Italian commerce. The Young Turks, placing all their trust in their secret understanding with Germany, treated the Italian complaints with derisive contempt." After the other nations, says the Baron di San Severino, had each and all, at their convenience, taken a piece of the African coast of the Mediterranean, they "innocently believed that the most Mediterranean power—in fact, the Mediterranean power par excellence, would have continued to look on, always bent upon her policy of friendly disinterestedness, and would have allowed some other power to seize that

last vestige of the ancient Roman possessions in North Africa, where to-day, in place of the ancient civilization, despotism, chaos and massacre reign supreme together with contempt and hatred for the very name of everything Italian."

The Italian position was set forth in a public address at Turin, early in October, by the Premier, Signor Giolitti, in the course of which he said:

Foreign policy cannot, like home policy, depend entirely upon the will of the Government and Parliament, but of absolute necessity must take into account events and situations which it is not in our power to modify or even sometimes to accelerate or retard. There are facts which take the shape of a real fatality, from which a nation cannot escape without irreparably compromising its future. In such moments it is the duty of the Government to assume every responsibility, since the least hesitation or delay may mean the beginning of political decadence fraught with consequences that the nation may be left to deplore for long years, even for centuries. The Ministry recognizes the whole responsibility that it has incurred in engaging the country in this struggle; but it faces that responsibility with equanimity, because it is convinced that, in face of the persistent and systematic hostility which has for years hindered our economic activity in Tripolitania, and in face of the constant provocations offered by the Turkish Government, any hesitation or delay would have compromised both the honor of the country and its political and economic position.

As to Italy's attitude toward the Hague

Tribunal and the subject of international arbitration, Baron di San Severino endeavors to make clear by quotations from British, German and American writers, including President Taft, the general belief that for a while, at least, there are occasions when war is the only honorable recourse of a nation. Hague conferences and international peace tribunals, the Baron maintains, simply narrow the occasions for war, just as (here he quotes James C. Beck, formerly assistant Attorney-General of the United States) the "civil courts lessen, without altogether destroying physical strife between individuals." Italy's position, he concludes, is clear.

Although she played an important part in the Peace Conferences, and she owes something to her reputation, she has been compelled, for reasons already mentioned, to go to war with Turkey, Russia, that same nation whose sovereign called together the First Peace Conference, was she not obliged to go to war with Japan? To speak of more recent events, was not England on the verge of war with Germany only a short time ago, according to Sir Edward Grey's own statement? As to the ultimatum given by Italy with all diplomatic correctness, about which so much has been said, she allowed Turkey more time to consider and answer than Russia was given by Japan, and undoubtedly much more than Germany would give to England, France, or indeed to any other nation before firing the first shot. Had Italy not acted as she did, some other swifter and prowling power might have forestalled her at Tripoli.

AN ITALIAN MANIFESTO AGAINST WAR

THE Cimbali incidents in the Italian parliament in 1910 and again on the 12th of June, 1911, provoked a great amount of inquiry as to the professor whose promotion to the chair of international law at the Royal University of Sassari had been vetoed on account of his known advocacy of universal peace.

Signor Francesco Giordani in the *Rassegna Nazionale* informs us that Professor Cimbali from the beginning of his career has constantly inculcated in his works and lectures the recognition and guarantee of the rights of lesser nations against the stronger predatory powers.

Professor Cimbali has consecrated more than twenty-five years to the reform of international law in the sense that justice should supersede the arbitrary principle, that the common actions of nations should be ruled by morality and ideal justice and that the states should become the active organs of public morality. With unwearying courage

he carries the torch of his idea to everything referring to the rights to existence and territory of the nations, observing minutely all the daily events that confirm his pessimistic ideas of the existing international code. He says:

As many congresses may meet as you like; they will always be an ignoble hypocrisy and mystification, because in our day there dominates the crime of conquest as much as in barbarian antiquity and the darkest of the Middle Ages, and there is no code to be cited nor any tribunal of appeal against the brutalities of international violence. The true and only international law, that of the future, international law as liberator and peacemaker of the peoples, demands and proposes the abolition of conquest and wars of conquest, because only with the universal abolition of conquest and wars of conquest will the great humanitarian sphere of international law be attained and secured—the recognition and guardianship of the rights of independence of all the people of the earth. Now if war be absolutely necessary to achieve the independence of an enslaved and oppressed nation or to defend her from the menace of the certain,

imminent and inevitable danger of aggression,—war will then always be a just, holy and obligatory war, not only for the nations directly interested, but for all the great powers who in deed and not in word only desire to be defenders and furtherers of right and international peace. There is no interior law, public or private, that sanctions individual slavery and impedes and fights the great liberating and consecrating revolutions of the rights of man. There is no public and private international right and there never will be one that sanctions and protects the most disastrous and execrable of human slaveries—the slavery of nations—and that forbids and combats at the same time the sacred wars of liberation and of support of the independence of weaker peoples.

Signor Giordani adds that it is indeed folly to believe in the results of congresses and peace associations until at least the rudimentary idea shall have penetrated into the public conscience, in political economy and in public instruction, that international law must first of all recognize the independence of every nation in the world, civilized or barbarian, primitive or progressive, and forbid all violence, invasion, oppression, stealing of foreign territory, even if the native is allowed to inhabit and cultivate it as subject to the alien conqueror. The peaceful rupture of the Swedish-Norwegian union, the independence that the venerable King Oscar II of Sweden voluntarily granted his Norwegian folk when they wished to form an independent state, is worthy of admiration as proof of dignity and sagacious policy, of modern ideas and new civil ideals on the base of the rights of nations—ideas and ideals rejected by other states, as Great Britain in respect to Ireland, Egypt, the Soudan, the Transvaal, the Orange State Colony and India; by Austria-Hungary in regard to Bosnia and Herzegovina; by France regarding Algeria, Tunis, Madagascar,

Cochin-China, etc., etc. But peace in the absolute sense would be a too sublimely poetic ideal to cherish with any hope of fruition.

War is perhaps a necessary evil, but the motives may become solely honest and legitimate combats against wrongs and abuses, for in an era of advanced civilization despotism and imperialistic ideals will be inconceivable. War even now is permissible only when the native land is offended, when one's own interests must be defended. But when a state proposes a war of booty, and has the mania of dominion and conquest, increasing the area of its own territory at the expense of other nations, war remains in the highest degree condemnable. The strengthening of moral thought and infusing moral conceptions deeper into public customs and into individual and social consciences, the prevention of growth of the fallacies of moral and legal superiority in regard to other human beings, the spreading of ideas of duty toward humanity, the rejection of the old commonplace that conquest may be civilization, in favor of the simple justice that all nations have a right to personal liberty without the infliction of the customs and laws of other nations—all this and no less will be necessary before it can be said that progress is reached—that universal peace is more than the plaything of statesmen. While radiant visions of a future of federated nations are held up to us and liberty, equality and fraternity are proclaimed with the elimination of all hostilities, in reality no law is observed, but veritable crimes go on, and stronger nations are stained with the blood of the weaker as so many vampires feeding on semi-civilized and squalid savages at will.

THE MANUFACTURE OF PRECIOUS STONES

THAT the future market for precious stones has for some time been a matter of serious concern to all those engaged in the jewelry trade is an open secret. And this concern has been accentuated greatly by the developments of recent years. It will perhaps, however, come as a surprise to the general public to learn that during the year 1908 alone more than a ton of genuine rubies was actually manufactured, and sold by the French factories, and that the latter are now in a position to supply the entire market demand. These stones are in no wise to be termed imitations, for they are identi-

cal—physically, chemically, and mineralogically—with, and indistinguishable by the most expert jewelers from the native stones.

The progress of invention by which this condition has been brought to pass is reviewed in an interesting manner by Dr. A. Ritzel in a recent number of the *Naturwissenschaftliche Wochenschrift*. Efforts originating early in the last century, and succeeded by the sporadic attempts of chemists from time to time, met with no success, so far as producing commercial stones was concerned, until near the end of the century. Indeed, a French

chemist. Gaudin, succeeded in proving to his own satisfaction that it was not possible to produce rubies in any usable size. Notwithstanding this, in 1882, a Swiss named Wyse actually put some artificial rubies on the market, which possessed all the properties of natural rubies. These rubies had been obtained by melting together small fragments.

The real inventor of the artificial ruby, however, was the French chemist Verneuil, who, working at first in partnership with Frémy, and subsequently alone, year after year, after the latter dropped outdiscouraged, finally arrived at a beautifully simple process by which rubies of any desired size can be built up, and each of these rubies is mineralogically a single crystal, and has been found in all essential respects identical with the native stone. Proceeding further, other precious stones whose base, like that of the ruby, is corundum, as, for example, sapphire and topaz, have been obtained, and a new stone which possesses the remarkable property of chameleonic colors, like the chrysoberyl alexandrite, displaying an exquisite and extremely intense play of colors from violet to red according as it is viewed by day or lamplight.

The cost of manufacture of stones by this process is so small as to be trifling in comparison with the cost of the native stones, and it seems inevitable that within a short time these latter must drop out of competition, coincident with an enormous reduction in

values. Stones formerly valued at \$10,000 can now be manufactured and sold for \$25.

Lovers and owners of gems will, however, be reassured to know that no process has yet succeeded in making diamonds, nor is apparently likely to succeed from the present outlook. This stone has apparently ahead of it still a long lease of life as the essence of money, though one of very uncertain duration. It has been proven by mineralogical chemists that the diamond is an unstable form of the element carbon, of which it consists, a form which becomes stable only under a very high temperature and pressure, and it follows that only under such conditions can it be formed. Under any other conditions the alternative form of the element, namely graphite, will be formed in its stead. Although pressures and temperatures have been produced intense enough to cause the formation of diamonds, the resulting crystals were microscopic, and no present way suggests itself by which the crystals can be caused to grow to a commercial size within any reasonable duration of time. Furthermore, the crystals produced, microscopic as they were, were discolored, and would have possessed little value even had they been larger. Years and decades perhaps must still elapse until we can produce diamonds artificially, as we now do rubies—a good thing for the diamond mines of South Africa—but when that time comes, there can be no longer any talk of diamond trusts, and their carefully built financial structure will crumble like a house of cards.

DISINFECTION IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

AT times it is good for the man of to-day to devote a little study to the methods and manners of our ancestors a few centuries back, and to convince himself that the total sum of human knowledge has been, after all, added to but in comparatively small degree in our generation. We too often flatter ourselves on account of our superior position and pity our benighted forbears who knew so little! In no direction, perhaps, is our feeling of complacency more likely to be developed than in reflection upon the advance of medical science and, more particularly, public hygiene. A recent paper in *Cosmos* (Paris) shows us, however, that even in the seventeenth century the study of sanitary science had progressed far, and it will interest many to follow "Dr. L. M." in his review.

To prevent the spread of contagious diseases it is necessary to isolate those who have contracted them and to destroy the microbes which may have caused them or with which are infested the places and the things with which they have had contact. This truth was well known before the actual nature of disease germs had been discovered. In the case of the plague, for example, it was known what sorts of objects were most apt to retain and later to diffuse the plague-producing agent. Indeed, in very ancient times recourse was had to means of disinfection somewhat complicated, but, from the standpoint of efficacy, worthy of a place alongside those now held in high esteem. Fire purifies everything; the burning of articles of slight value, of soiled linen and even of wooden

houses, was the first resort in the old times, as it is also to-day. Water is likewise a most efficient sanitary agent; the cleansing of the Augean stables by the rush of torrents of water; the washing of cloth in running water, especially after it has been dipped in boiling water, is a means known and employed from the earliest times. Although nothing is better than purification by fire, it is easy to see that this method of disinfection is not always—in fact, is rarely—applicable. Washing in an abundance of water is also very efficacious, but this can be rendered even surer by combining with it the use of antiseptics; sublimate, carbolic acid, spirit—without forgetting soap, which is one of the best, since it carries away impurities in the suds. We employ to-day these several methods: burning, heating, washing. We add to these the use of steam under pressure, and in greater measure, although chiefly in living rooms, antiseptic vapors, such as sulphurous acid and formaldehyde.

Our ancestors did almost as well, but at the cost of greater trouble. Thus, a medical treatise published in Dresden in 1711 gives the following directions: "To avoid the plague, it is necessary above everything else to keep the air of the rooms free from contamination. Windows should not be opened if they look to the south or west, or when there is atmospheric disturbance, fog or thunder-storm, and especially when in the vicinity of, or opposite to, infected places. If, in spite of everything, the windows must be opened, it is best to do it between eight and ten o'clock in the morning. Living rooms should be thoroughly fumigated. To this end one should use sulphur, saltpeter, agate, incense, savin, rue, oak leaves, mastic, myrrh, styrax, juniper berries, birch bark, lemon or pear peelings. From time to time use should be made of claws or horn. Vinegar poured over hot slates is also to be recommended. And as all sorts of bad odors and harmful fumes may come from heaps of filth, bedroom utensils or cesspools, everyone must take care that these things, as well as refuse and rubbish (including spoiled meat, fish and other food-stuffs), should be removed from houses and rooms." (*Medizinischer Unterricht*, p. 12.)

Another author of the same period lays down the following rules (we quote the essentials):

Of all house equipment, the things which should certainly be cleansed are bedsteads and bed-linen, silk, linen, hemp and wool goods. Mattresses should be ripped open, the feathers spread upon

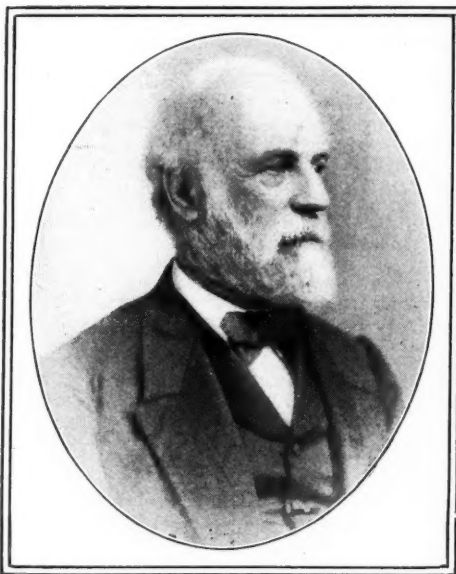
broad screens or wide frames covered with muslin, and smoked three times a day with the fumigating powder referred to and each time stirred with sticks. This operation is repeated for three or four days, and, in the meantime, the ticking and bed-clothing should be washed in a cold solution of lye, then in a hot solution, then in fresh running water. After they have been hung upon clean rods and allowed to dry, some one who is well and clean will put back the feathers after they have been sufficiently fumigated. They should then be restored to the owner by the notary. Each owner should be directed to hang out such a bed for several days longer in the open air. All linen cloth, under-clothing, shirts, table-linen, handkerchiefs, neck-cloths, bed-linen, silk, hemp, woolen cloth or worsted should be soaked in cold water for twenty-four hours, then in a hot solution of lye, then washed again in cold water, hung out upon very clean cords, and, finally, when dry, returned by the notary to the place whence they came. Papers, even if sealed, and books such as are kept in libraries, should be put in large baskets of iron wire, fumigated many times, then placed for a long time in the open air, or, if it is windy or raining, in large rooms where the air circulates. Meantime the furniture, supplies and utensils should be cleansed and the house freed of all filth and rubbish. Windows should be washed as well as doors, shutters, tables, chairs, benches, and the floors of the rooms, with a solution of lye. When everything is dry, the walls and ceilings are scraped and whitewashed.

Before those who have survived the plague shall be permitted to return to their houses, they should be thoroughly disinfected. Lest germs of contagion should be found in their clothing, the latter should be burned for safety's sake. The disinfection should be carried out in the following way: Those who had been living in a house of this kind, whether they have had the plague or not, should betake themselves, once their quarantine is over, to a river or a pond, where fresh clothing has been brought for them. When they have found a suitable place, they shall undress themselves and throw their clothes into a fire built for the purpose near at hand. They shall go into the water, wash themselves from head to foot, dress themselves again in the clothes which have been got ready for them, and then return to their homes, where they shall remain for six or seven days, after which, if nothing has happened, they may come and go as do others.

This mode of disinfection was, in the seventeenth century, applied to entire towns.

All the houses were emptied, then the fumigators began their work. The first day the rooms were smoked with hay wet with vinegar or sour wine. The house was thus filled with a thick, acrid smoke which remained quite perceptible all day. In the evening the windows were opened. On the second day the house was deodorized with the aid of a fire fed with rosemary, lavender, juniper berries, and other aromatic plants. Finally, on the third day there were burned in the house sulphurous substances mixed with mercury and arsenic. As a result, poisonous fumes were evolved, necessitating the withdrawal of the workmen; all rats and other vermin were thus disposed of. On the fourth day the house was again deodorized by means of a fire fed with juniper, myrrh and benzine, and was thus filled with a pleasant perfume.

GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE AS COLLEGE PRESIDENT



GEN. ROBERT E. LEE AS HE APPEARED IN 1867

FROM the day of the surrender at Appomattox, General Lee withdrew into private affairs of life and took no part whatever in state. In June, 1865, he applied for amnesty under President Johnson's proclamation, and in every possible way showed that he regarded it as his duty to work for the complete restoration of peace. He declined all business offers that were tendered him at this time, and accepted with much diffidence and after considerable deliberation the presidency of Washington College at Lexington, Virginia. In a contribution entitled "Lee After the War," in the *South Atlantic Quarterly*, Mr. Gamaliel Bradford, Jr., makes public some interesting facts regarding General Lee's service in this capacity.

In August, 1865, when General Lee accepted the presidency, the college consisted of forty students and four professors. The endowment yielded little or nothing, and the salary of \$1500 that was offered the new president had its only basis in faith. Very soon after General Lee's acceptance was announced, money and students began to appear, attracted by his name; but it is a mistake to suppose that General Lee was content to work only with his name. For five years, as Mr. Bradford says, he gave the best of his thought and toil to building up the institution. Indeed, "all the qualities which had

made him famous on the battlefield displayed themselves with richer and more fruitful effect in the ways of peace." One incident related by Mr. Bradford goes to show that General Lee did not exhibit all the greed that is commonly attributed to the modern college president. In writing to a lady who was considering a large legacy to the college he expressly stated that he had no wish to divert a gift from another institution, but merely gave information about Washington College with a view to permitting the lady to follow her own preferences in the matter.

Mr. Bradford clearly shows that General Lee's college presidency was by no means a sinecure. So faithfully did he attend to his correspondence that a newspaper editor who had occasion to send to a large number of college presidents a circular calling for an answer relates that General Lee was the only one from whom he received a reply. He did not confine himself, however, to the details of administration. He made frequent visits to classrooms of the institution, remaining a few moments at examinations and recitations, "asking pertinent and stimulating questions, and then departing with the dignified bow of his grave, old-fashioned courtesy."

And his intellectual interest was much more than a mere routine observation of pedagogical work. As may be seen from his yearly reports to the trustees, he set himself immediately to devise large educational plans, which went far beyond the means he had to work with and far beyond the traditions that prevailed about him. Brought up at once with old habits of thought and modern practical training, he would have saved, if possible, the liberal, classical culture of the past, yet combined it with the energetic commercial methods of new America. He wanted to build up his scientific courses, his laboratories, begged money for them, sought teachers for them. He designed an elective system which was most broadly in advance of current ideas; yet he saw the necessity of checking such a system by rigid supervision and constraint. In other words, so far as his limited opportunities will allow us to judge, he was a thinker in education as he was a thinker in war.

But these were "worlds not realized," and I find him in his human relations even more worth study. He managed his faculty as he managed his generals, with firmness tempered by an ever-ready sympathy. In their personal welfare he took the kindest and most genuine interest. "My wife reminds me," says Professor Joynes, "that once, when I was detained at home by sickness, General Lee came every day, through a deep Lexington snow, and climbed the high stairs, to inquire about me and to comfort her."

At the same time he was himself minutely exacting about matters of duty and wished others to be

so. A professor walked into church with his pipe-stem protruding from his pocket. This caused some comment in the faculty meeting, and the offender took out the pipe and began cutting off the stem. "No, Mr. Harris," said the general, "don't do that; next time leave it at home." The narrow circumstances, not only of the college, but of the whole South, seemed, to Lee at any rate, to demand the closest economy. One day a professor wished to consult a catalogue and was going to tear the wrapper off one prepared for mailing. Lee hastily handed him another already opened. "Take this, if you please." Regularity and punctuality were his cardinal principles, and he did not like others to neglect them. A professor who was not always constant at chapel one day spoke warmly of the importance of inducing the students to attend. Lee quietly remarked: "The best way that I know of to induce students to attend is to set them the example by always attending ourselves."

While some of these anecdotes, and others like them, may suggest a little of the martinet,

the general testimony seems to be that kindness of manner made up for any sharpness of speech, and Mr. Bradford assures us that Lee "thought nothing of traditions and system when it trammelled the progress of the soul." He opposed the making of needless rules, and declared that no rule should be made that could not be enforced. And when a member of the faculty appealed to precedent and urged that "we must not respect persons," Lee replied, "I always respect persons, and care little for precedent."

General Lee's college presidency ended with his life, on October 12, 1870. He was buried in the college chapel, which he had been instrumental in erecting. The name of the institution was then changed, as a fitting tribute to its greatest administrator, to "Washington and Lee University."

OUTLOOK OF THE DRAMA IN AMERICA

"THE fact that many sober-minded persons, from William Winter down to those of less distinction, loudly condemn the modern stage, should cause no uneasiness to those familiar with the history of dramatic criticism," writes Prof. William Lyon Phelps in the *Yale Review*. In successive centuries Ben Jonson and Richard Steele complained of the desertion of nature by the dramatists—the former asserting that "the concupiscence of dances and antics so reigneth, as to run away from nature, and be afraid of her, is the only point of art that tickles the spectators"; and the latter lamenting that

Nature's deserted, and dramatic art,
To dazzle now the eye, has left the heart;

All that can now or please or fright the fair
May be performed without a writer's care,
And is the skill of carpenter, not player.

For himself, Professor Phelps believes "that at this moment the most promising form of literature all over the world is the drama."

The names of Oscar Wilde, Barrie, Pinero, Shaw, Jones, Galsworthy, Phillips, in England, form a brilliant galaxy: and in America, such plays as "The Climbers," "The Girl with the Green Eyes," "The Truth," and "The City," by the late Clyde Fitch, "The Great Divide," by the late Mr. Moody, "The Witching Hour," by Augustus Thomas, "The Easiest Way," by Eugene Walter, and many other works by young writers who are attracting wide attention provide a combination that should fill us with well-founded hope.

And while it is unfortunately true that "in England and America we lag behind conti-

nental Europe," he is of the opinion that "not only is the air filled with signs of promise, but during the last twenty-five years more good dramas have been written in the English language than in any preceding twenty-five years since the death of Shake-



PROFESSOR WILLIAM LYON PHELPS, OF YALE

speare." Along the same line he cites the prophecy of the late Bronson Howard:

In all human probability the next great revival of literature in the language will be in the theater. The English-speaking world has been gasping for literary breath, and now we begin to feel a coming breeze. I may not live to enjoy it fully, but every man of my own age breathes the air more freely already. Let us hope that the drama of this century will yet redeem our desert of general literature. The waters of our Nile are rising.

The standard of dramatic art on the continent of Europe is so far ahead of America that our attitude "should be that of a humble pupil, ashamed of his ignorance, willing and eager to learn." In Paris in six successive days Professor Phelps heard ten works by standard authors, including Racine, Hugo, Dumas, and Molière. He says:

At one of these classic matinées the best seats in the house were sold for fifty cents; a distinguished literary man gave a lecture preliminary to the presentation, and the theater was packed with high-school boys and girls, nearly all of whom had copies of the text in their hands, and made notes on the margin as they followed the actors' voices. Think of the educational value of such an institution, if we could combine it with school education in this country!

Berlin equals Paris in the high standard of its theaters and of its audiences. Professor Phelps compares a week's program of plays in Boston with the dramatic bill of fare offered in the two Continental capitals—much to the disadvantage of Boston. In New York, "although pathetically far behind Paris or Berlin, things have improved steadily since the beginning of this century." Melodrama has fallen off there in the last four years; and comedy has risen at the expense of melodrama and farce. As to the popularity of vaudeville and music halls, Professor Phelps does not "feel that it is in itself entirely deplorable, or that it is an injury to the cause of true drama." But if the theater is to "maintain its popularity against this hydra-headed rival, it must make a quite different appeal: it must supply the audience not only with an interesting spectacle, but with food for real thought."

Professor Phelps cites some bad tendencies of the drama in recent years, among which are: the love of mere scenic effect; the organization of theaters into a trust, though this has had some good by-products; the rise in the price of seats.

To-day the ordinary price of a very ordinary production is two dollars. . . . Suppose a man, his wife, and two daughters decide to see a play: eight dollars gone to start with; and what Stevenson happily called the "leakage of travel" may raise it

to ten. For ten dollars they are likely to see a vulgar play, acted in a clumsy and perhaps silly fashion. And for those same ten dollars, the head of the household can purchase not merely one book, but a whole set of standard books, which will remain in the library permanently, and give instruction and delight to the third and fourth generations. Between these two alternatives, how long will a wise man hesitate?

The worst thing happening to the drama in the past fifteen years has been "the craze for the dramatization of popular novels," which, though finally killed by the American sense of humor, "wrought havoc in dramatic art during the days wherein it afflicted us." Such dramatizations are "no better from the point of view of dramatic art than the appearance of popular prizefighters on the stage." Dramatic criticism is "in a bad way just now," and "requires complete reform in our country." There is no reason why a criticism of a play should appear on the morning after the first performance.

A well-known dramatic critic in New York told me that he was forced to write his criticism on the elevated train running from the theater to the office of the newspaper. In Paris, there is always one performance of the new play the night before the *première*, to which the critics are invited; and in addition there is always the weekly review of the drama during the past seven days, when the critic has time to reflect before writing. Something ought to be done to improve the critic's opportunities. No doubt should exist in the public mind as to the integrity of the critic, and the newspaper on the day following the play should contain simply a truthful statement of the drama's reception by the audience, with an announcement that an extended review would appear later.

Professor Phelps "regards the foundation of the New Theater as the greatest single thing that has ever happened in America for the betterment of the stage."

The management gave New York the best stock company it has ever seen, and proved the enormous superiority of such a system to the dress-model star idea. . . . Shakespeare as given by the regular New Theater company was thrilling. Another thing . . . was the improvement in enunciation and pronunciation. It was a delight to hear the English language spoken as those actors spoke it.

Reasons for optimism in viewing the outlook of the drama are: The literary quality has recently greatly improved; authors who have attained success in other forms of literature all over the world are now turning their ambition and their talents toward the theater; and the custom of publishing plays has spread rapidly. Three of the biggest box-office successes in New York during the past season were all "literary" plays—"Chantecler," "The Blue Bird," and "The Piper."

YUAN SHIH-KAI, THE LAST HOPE OF THE MANCHUS

THE recall of Yuan Shih-kai from retirement is a striking reminder that three years ago an imperial edict "advised and permitted" this masterful Chinese to withdraw from official life and to retire to his home, in order that he might nurse "the rheumatism in his leg" which made him no longer fitted for the duties of the high office which he then held. In the fall of 1911 another order from the imperial palace at Peking calls back the "invalid by edict," who (his rheumatism proving most obliging) soon finds himself able to travel to the capital, there to assume the responsibility of stemming the tide of revolution. According to an interesting sketch of the life of "the foremost man in China," printed in the *Oriental Review* (New York), Yuan Shih-kai was born fifty-two years ago in the province of Honan.

He was adopted as a boy by a soldier uncle, and in 1882 he went with a Chinese detachment to the assistance of the King of Korea, then threatened by a revolution. He remained in that kingdom for twelve years, becoming Imperial Resident at the early age of twenty-six, and continuing to hold that post until the war with Japan in 1894-95 expelled the Chinese from the peninsula. Nominally as Chinese minister to Korea, he dictated the policy of the Korean Government in its dealings with other countries, and when the Tonghak-dong insurrection occurred in 1894, he telegraphed to China and had troops sent to Asan, Korea.

This being in violation of the Tientsin treaty between Japan and China, Japan also dispatched troops, and proposed to Yuan that China and Japan coöperate in the carrying out of Korean reforms. Yuan, desiring a free hand in Korean affairs, caused the Korean Government to inform the Japanese that "Korea would carry out her proposed reforms of her own accord, but that the first thing required was that Japan withdraw her troops." Though his tactics in Korean diplomacy were bold and clever, Yuan did not stand to his guns. As a matter of fact, he fled from Seoul to Tientsin, leaving the Koreans in the hands of the Japanese. We condense the following further details of his career from the *Oriental Review* sketch:

Realizing China's need of an army trained on European lines, he [Yuan] reorganized the Chinese military establishment and soon had 5000 well-disciplined men under his command. His discipline was severe; the use of opium was prohibited; but he treated his men well, and paid them regularly. In 1899 he was made Governor of Shantung. He set himself vigorously to suppress the Boxers;



YUAN SHIH-KAI

he had the courage to disregard the imperial edicts ordering the plunder and massacre of foreigners; he worked with the Yangtse viceroys to maintain order; and not a foreigner in his province perished while Chihli was in flames. On the death of Li Hung Chang, he was appointed Viceroy of Chihli (1901). Upon his advice was issued the famous edict of 1904 abolishing the traditional examinations in Chinese classics and making entrance to official life dependent upon a degree in one of the modern colleges. In the closing year of the reign of the Empress-Dowager Tzu Hsi, he was appointed a member of the Grand Council and administrative head of the Waiwu-pu (the office of foreign affairs).

Speaking of the return of Yuan Shih-kai to Peking, Mr. Charles K. Field, in the December *Sunset* (San Francisco) asks:

What does this journey mean to the Manchu dynasty, to the blue flag of the Ching Hwa republic, now floating above the roofs of Canton? Has the revolution that seemed to conservative observers to have come too soon, actually produced the hoped-for leader in an unexpected way? Has it provided unwittingly the machinery of a middle course, whereby the Manchu baby may still grow up on his yellow throne, a fictitious ruler only in a land dominated by a military dictatorship in the

iron hands of a Chinese leader? Will this dictatorship be accepted, for the present, for the sake of the reforms it will establish, by those who have dreamed of the fall of the Manchu? Or has Yuan Shih-kai "come back" too late?

At Tientsin after the foreign occupation Yuan made cleaner, wider streets, created an adequate police, established schools, and even a hospital for women and a training school for nurses under an American-trained woman student.

It is unquestioned that he has done more for his country than any other man living. And what is more, he has been at the head of official life in China and he has never got rich, as official life goes.

And yet it seems equally unquestioned that, in spite of all this, Yuan Shih-kai does not possess the confidence of his country. The Chinese deny him the title of patriot. It remains to be seen whether they will be satisfied with anything else in the crisis

which they have now reached. Yuan is an opportunist, by general verdict; what he has done for his country has been done for Yuan; the army he organized has been taught loyalty—to Yuan.

After his well-known treachery to the late Emperor, resulting in an accession of favor from the late Empress-Dowager, the Chinese people spoke of him as the real ruler of China. They believed that he could have named the next emperor, as Napoleon did. That he did not do so, seems to be the thing that they cannot forgive him. To-day the Chinese shake their heads and say that perhaps he cannot be trusted. And if he succeeds in initiating reform in finance, education, communication, and government, will this satisfy the new republic, and "quench the rebel flame in Szechwan and the famine-stricken Yangtse valley"?

WHERE CHINESE ARE WANTED—HAWAII

STRANGELY as the announcement strikes on American ears, there is at least one country where "Chinese cheap labor," so far from being ruinous, seems to be a desideratum. Hawaii, the "Paradise of the Pacific," finds itself face to face with serious economic and political conditions. The economic condition is one "much unlike that of any other part of the United States,"

a condition which threatens not alone the economic welfare of Hawaii, but which is also a point of danger in the greater economic organism of which Hawaii is now an integral part, and of which no part may be injured without affecting more or less every other.

Politically, the Hawaiian Islands are in danger "of being dominated by an electorate that may prove irresponsible and undesirable from a national point of view."

A change for the better cannot be expected for the near future unless the large population, which consists mainly of field laborers needed in our sugar industry and whose children are fast becoming voters of this territory, are supplemented or replaced by people who are willing and suitable to be assimilated by Americanism, and who will eventually embrace our methods of life, own property in these islands, and make their permanent residence here.

These quotations are from an article by Mr. D. D. Oehler in the *Mid-Pacific Magazine* (Honolulu) which describes the gravity of the situation without reservation. The problem which annexation did not settle was that "of fully Americanizing the islands"; and this problem "is still as far from its solution as it

was on Annexation Day." Economically, says Mr. Oehler, the islands have been and are dependent entirely upon one industry—sugar.

Should, on account of economic necessity in other parts of the United States, a downward readjustment of the protective tariff on sugar be demanded, our interests would clash with such demand most seriously; by a large cut of the sugar tariff our only industry would be injured or partly destroyed, meaning financial loss to every inhabitant of the Hawaiian Islands and ruin to many. A similar result would be brought about by very low prices for a number of years. . . . We all make a living, directly or indirectly, out of the sugar grown in these islands. . . . We must preserve and maintain our only industry, our daily bread—sugar—for the sake of which we asked the United States to annex us, and must supply it with adequate and suitable field labor, so far furnished by Asiatic races alone, and, further, we must fulfill the obligations imposed upon us by annexation and Americanize by settling Europeans or Americans in these islands, not only field laborers, but property owners of an intelligent middle class.

The fertility of the soil being unquestioned, the sanitary conditions good, and the climate ideal, there should be "some way of making this a land of golden opportunities for the European settler." Why are there practically no American settlers in Hawaii? Mr. Oehler believes that the following causes are more or less responsible:

An insufficient and uncertain labor supply for even the existing sugar planters, who should be primarily protected under any sane and conservative policy. Insufficient roads and transportation facilities. Insufficient capital for the encouragement of new industries. Lack of sufficient markets for a number of products which may be grown,

and excessive marketing expenses. Insufficient protection of the small planter against voluntary or involuntary absorption by or amalgamation into large enterprises and corporations. Insufficient protection of the small planter and of new industries against the hostility of existing industries, principally caused by the shortage of labor.

Mr. Oehler contends that the solution of the problem under discussion rests mainly on securing an adequate and stable labor supply. As to the nature of this supply, he says:

As European laborers will not remain here under present conditions, we should get authority from the federal government to bring to these islands thirty to forty thousand Asiatic laborers, preferably Chinese, who might be admitted in small individual troupes as needed, during a limited period of time, say ten years, a sufficient time to establish other industries and to settle European or American planters on government lands.

The large sugar planters would remain "the backbone of the country, able to bear the burden of taxation and of Americanization until such time as the development desired had been successfully concluded or nearly so"; but, with the privileges of Asiatic, *i.e.*, Chinese labor and tariff protection, they "should be compelled to do their duty toward the Americanization of this country."

They should agree to employ Europeans or Americans only in every position above that of field laborer, and they should by all means encourage diversified industries and small European planters, by granting fair grinding contracts, etc. They should further be compelled to employ not less than, say, 20 per cent. of European laborers at wages and inducements for advancement sufficiently large to keep them here permanently.

These European laborers would be the nucleus for the final Americanization of the Territory.

BERGSON AND BALFOUR DISCUSS PHILOSOPHY

IN two unusually interesting and noteworthy contributions to the *Hibbert Journal*, Mr. Arthur J. Balfour and M. Henri Bergson discuss the latest developments in philosophy. Mr. Balfour criticizes M. Bergson, and M. Bergson, without referring to Mr. Balfour, states his own position.

The subject of the paper by the French philosopher (whose general philosophy was set forth in these pages in the issue for August last) treats of "Life and Consciousness." He laments that, in the enormous work done in philosophy from antiquity down to the present time, the problems which are for us the vital problems have seldom been squarely faced. He thinks philosophy will now give them their rightful place. There is no absolutely certain principle from which the answers to these questions can be adduced in a mathematical way. But we possess lines of facts, he says, none of which goes far enough, or up to the point that interests us, but each of them, when taken apart, will give nothing but a probability, but being put all together, by converging on the same point, may give an accumulation of probabilities which will gradually approximate scientific certainty.

The first line of fact is consciousness. All consciousness is memory, preservation and accumulation of the past in the present. At the same time all consciousness is an anticipation of the future. Consciousness is above all a hyphen, a tie between past and future.

Consciousness is no more limited to creatures possessing a brain than digestion is to creatures possessing a stomach. Digestion exists long before a special stomach has been developed, and consciousness may exist long before the brain has been developed. Through the brain, however, consciousness works with the greatest precision, and we find that in selecting between the respective responses to given stimuli, the brain is the organ of choice. It appears therefore as if from the top to the bottom of the animal scale there is present the faculty of choice, and more particularly the choice of action, of combined movements, in response to stimulation arising from without. Yet the function of consciousness has been seen primarily to retain the past and to anticipate the future. That function is natural to choice.

Consciousness and matter appear to be antagonistic forces, which nevertheless come to a mutual understanding, and manage somehow to get on together. Matter is theoretically the realm of fatality, while consciousness is essentially that of liberty; and life, which is nothing but consciousness using matter for its purposes, succeeds in reconciling them. The essence of life seems to be to secure that matter, by a process necessarily very slow and difficult, should store up energy ready for life afterwards to expend this energy suddenly in free movements. Sensation is the point at which consciousness touches matter. M. Bergson says:

That these two forms of existence, matter and consciousness, have indeed a common origin, seems to me probable. I believe that the first is a reversal of the second, that while consciousness is action that continually creates and multiplies, matter is action which continually unmakes itself and wears out; and I believe also that neither the matter constituting a world nor the consciousness which utilizes this matter can be explained by themselves, and that there is a common source of both this matter and this consciousness.

The Balfour Criticism

Mr. Balfour begins his criticism of "Creative Evolution" by recalling the time of more than forty years ago, when in the English universities the dominating influences were John Mill and Herbert Spencer—Mill even more than Spencer. The fashionable creed of advanced thinkers was scientific agnosticism. This was a challenge that Mr. Balfour himself took up in his "Defense of Philosophic Doubt." He bears glad witness to the reaction that has followed:

In the last twenty years or so of the nineteenth century came (in England) the great idealist revival. For the first time since Locke the general stream of British philosophy rejoined, for good or evil, the main Continental river. And I should suppose that now, in 1911, the bulk of philosophers belong to the neo-Kantian or neo-Hegelian school.

Mr. Balfour begins his statement of M. Bergson's position by outlining his own position toward freedom. Being neither idealist nor naturalist, he accepts freedom as reality. The material sequence is there, self and its states are there, and he does not pretend to have arrived at a satisfactory view of their relations. He keeps them both, conscious of their incompatibilities. M. Bergson takes a bolder line. Freedom is the very cornerstone of his system. Life is free, life is spontaneous, life is incalculable. Then follows one of those similes for which Mr. Balfour has become famous:

As we know it upon this earth, organic life resembles some great river system, pouring in many channels across the plain. One stream dies away sluggishly in the sand, another loses itself in some inland lake, while a third, more powerful or more fortunate, drives its tortuous and arbitrary windings farther and yet farther from the snows that gave it birth. The metaphor, for which M. Bergson should not be made responsible, may serve to emphasize some leading portions of his theory. What the banks of a stream are to its current, that is matter generally, and the living organism in particular, to terrestrial life. They modify its course; they do not make it flow. So life presses on by its own inherent impulse; not unhampered by the inert mass through which it flows, yet constantly struggling with it, eating patiently into the most recalcitrant rock, breaking through the softer soil in channels the least fore-

seen, never exactly repeating its past, never running twice the same course.

Mr. Balfour then proceeds to criticism. He holds that M. Bergson has not given answer to the following questions: Why should free consciousness first produce, and then, as it were, shed, mechanically determined matter? Why, having done so, should it set to work to permeate the same matter with contingency? Why should it allow itself to be split up by matter into separate individualities? Why should it ever have engaged in that long and doubtful battle between freedom and necessity which we call organic evolution? This leads up to the main question, On what grounds are we asked to accept the metaphysics of M. Bergson? According to his theory of knowledge, M. Bergson's view is that not reason, but instinct, brings us into the closest touch, the directest relation, with what is most real in the universe. Reason is at home, not with life and freedom, but with matter, mechanism, and space, the waste products of the creative impulse. Man is not wholly without instinct, nor does he lack the powers of directly preserving life. "In rare moments of tension, when his whole being is wound up for action, when memory seems fused with will and desire into a single impulse to do—then he knows freedom, then he touches reality, then he consciously sweeps along with the advancing wave of Time, which, as it moves, creates." But, asks Mr. Balfour, How is it that instinct is greatest where freedom is smallest, and man, the freest animal of them all, should especially delight in the exercise of reason? Again Mr. Balfour asks, if it be granted that life always carries with it a trace of freedom or contingency, and that this grows greater as organisms develop, why should we suppose that life existed before its humble beginnings on this earth? Why should we call in super-consciousness?

For the super-consciousness does not satisfy Mr. Balfour. It already possesses some quasi-aesthetic and quasi-moral qualities. Joy in creative effort, and corresponding alienation from those branches of the evolutionary stem which have remained stationary. But why banish teleology:

Creation, freedom, will—these doubtless are great things; but we cannot lastingly admire them unless we know their drift. We cannot, I submit, rest satisfied with what differs so little from the haphazard; joy is no fitting consequent of efforts which are so nearly aimless. If values are to be taken into account, it is surely better to invoke God with a purpose than supra-consciousness with none.



Photograph by The American Press Association, New York

TYPICAL TURKISH PEASANTS FROM THE PERSIAN FRONTIER

TURKEY'S INTEREST IN PERSIA'S FATE

A GLANCE at the map will show that the Turco-Persian frontier is very long, and unmarked by any natural boundaries of distinction. Until recently it has never been strongly fortified. The trade relations between Persia and Turkey have been well developed for a long time. Persia having no ports of importance on the Caspian, most of her trade still goes over the long and primitive caravan routes by way of Armenia to the ports of Trebizond and Samsoun on the Black Sea. Persia and Turkey are both Moslem countries. Turkey's subjects, in great numbers, live on Persian territory. The Russian menace for Turkey, always great, is intensified now that it may come, not only from the North, but from the East.

Foreseeing the Russian advance into the ancient land of Iran, several years before the Turkish revolution Ottoman troops occupied strategic points on the northwest Persian frontier, in the neighborhood of Lake Urmiah, chiefly in order to encourage Persia to stand up against Russia in these parts. In 1908, when Abdul Hamid was expelled from Turkey, and Shah Mohammed Ali Mirza from Persia, the Turkish press was full of exhorta-

tions to Persia to assist in defying their common enemies, Russia on the north and Great Britain on the south. When, some years ago, Britain menaced Persia with invasion unless the trade routes in the South were made secure, and when, later, Shah Mohammed Ali Mirza returned with Russia's backing to precipitate civil war, the Turkish press again exhorted Persia to stand firm against her enemies. Now, while the government at Constantinople is engrossed with the war over Tripoli, the attack is made on Persia's independence. Considering the fact, however, that as yet her fight with Italy does not deprive her of any soldiers, Turkey may yet have something to say in the fate of Persia. In a recent vigorous editorial, the *Jeune Turc* said:

Until the final disappearance of an independent Persia, there will be many discussions in European foreign offices, and we Turks will have a lot to say. For us this Persian affair is a life and death question. The integrity and independence of our own country is dependent upon the integrity and independence of Persia. . . . We have never had any ambitions on Persia, as the Russian *agents provocateurs* try to make the Persians believe. Whatever England and Russia may do, let them mistake not, we are watching them.

THE MEANING OF THE ANTI-TRUST LAW

IF any man may fairly be designated as the author of the Anti-Trust law of 1890, it is the Hon. George F. Edmunds, for many years chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate, and for nearly half a century regarded as one of the country's foremost constitutional lawyers. Senator Sherman, it is true, originated the general plan of the law, but the drafting of the enactment itself, with the exception of three sections, was the work of Mr. Edmunds. This fact gives point to the appearance in the *North American Review* of an article from the former Senator's pen which gives an exposition of the law and relates the circumstances attending its framing and passage by the Senate. This article, it may be stated in passing, was written several months ago, before the recent discussion of the law had reached an acute stage.

Mr. Edmunds expresses the hope that in future the penal provisions of the law, as well as those of a civil character, will be brought into play. In his view the fear that some literal construction of the words "restraint of trade" might lead to the sacrifice of just, fair, and wholesome business arrangements may be safely dismissed. No business conduct that is beneficial to the public interest will be condemned as "restraining":

If in a particular community there be two grist-mills grinding the grain brought by surrounding farmers and each does it well, but the supply of grain will permit the mills to run only half-time, the owners, in order to pay their employees fair wages and make a living profit, are compelled to charge the farmers too high prices for grinding, or else fail. They contract to combine forces and do all the grinding in one of the mills and use the other for sawing lumber, and thus save the farmers from excessive tolls, pay the employees full wages, and make a fair profit themselves. Is that a contract in *restraint* of trade? Common sense says no. Public policy says no. Both say that it is the reverse, and that it helps business, labor, and the public.

And so of trade and commerce and so-called monopoly, if the party concerned can show (and it is for him to show) that his contract or act promotes and benefits trade and is consistent with the general and equal welfare of the whole people, and thus recognized by the public policy stated in an earlier part of this article, it is not any restraint of the trade or the creation or the attempt to create the monopoly prohibited by the act. It is the contracting or conspiring and the monopoly that are vicious, and not the subjects of them, as the recent decisions of the Supreme Court indicated.

The fact that the penal provisions of the Anti-Trust law remain generally in abeyance is deplored by Mr. Edmunds, since in this

situation the consequences of violations of the law fall mainly upon the stockholders in corporations. Mr. Edmunds would like to see every one of the remedial clauses of the law—equity injunctions, interdicts, and mandates, fines, forfeitures, and imprisonments—brought into full exercise without fear or favor.

The Supreme Court Decisions

In the current number of the *Political Science Quarterly*, Prof. Henry R. Seager, of Columbia University, reviews the decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and American Tobacco cases, and concludes that the influence which the decisions are likely to have on the forms of business organization to be adopted in the future depends very largely on the promptness and statesmanship which Congress may display in working out a regulative policy for industrial combinations.

In many respects the German type of combination—the stable, legalized pool—is superior to the American trust. If American business men and American corporations were given freedom equal to that enjoyed by business in Germany to enter into reasonable agreements for steadying production and avoiding violent fluctuations in prices, the legalized pool, which readily adapts itself to changing economic conditions, would in many instances be preferred to the more rigid single corporation. Under a wise regulative policy it is probable that many different forms of organization would flourish side by side. At the same time, protection from unfair and oppressive methods of competition would be a great encouragement to the small producer and would enable him to regain some of the ground he has lost in the unequal competition he has frequently been compelled to carry on with the unregulated trust.

Some one has grandiloquently declared that "the Anti-Trust act is the Magna Charta of the American business man." Until these decisions were rendered, it might well be doubted whether such a statement was intended in jest or in earnest. The act was applied to the railroads, although there is good reason for maintaining that it would have been better public policy to permit the railroads to enter freely into rate agreements, subject as they are to the regulative control of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It was applied to labor organizations, when in other countries, and particularly in the United Kingdom, the recent tendency has been to allow increasing liberty to combinations either of workmen or employers engaged in trade disputes. At the outset and for a number of years it was not applied to a single important trust. The recent decisions have at length given it the application which Congress intended. They thus constitute the most important forward step toward a solution of the trust problem that has been taken since the act was passed, twenty-one years ago.

NOTES ON BUSINESS AND INVESTMENTS

An Æsop "Moral" Up to Date

A MAN in Minnesota last month had an experience, with a moral. It recalls the famous fable of Æsop about the man who hid his gold at the foot of a tree in his garden.

To this tree the owner would repair from time to time to dig up his treasure and gloat over it. But one day a robber watched him, and as soon as he had gone, scratched up the gold and made his escape.

One of the man's neighbors, on hearing of his loss and being told that he never did anything with the gold but look at it, said: "Then come again and look at the hole; it will do you just as much good." Hence the old saying, "Wealth unused, might as well not exist."

The experience of the Minnesota man, 2500 years later, is an interesting parallel. He had saved for years and accumulated nearly \$3000. With it he intended some day to buy a farm. He hid the money beneath the floor of his house. There it was, indeed, safe from burglars. But what was his surprise and sorrow last month to find the entire roll of bank notes reduced all to dust—by rats and mice!

There was but one chance for his savings to be restored. That chance he took by appealing to the Treasury Department at Washington. But the problem presented to the experts of the "redemption bureau," whose business it is to identify mutilated money, was this time beyond their ability to solve. So the Government could not make good the loss. There was not the evidence demanded by law that the money destroyed ever really existed.

To safeguard and also to bring into general circulation the money hoarded by people like this unfortunate man—those who are at once ignorant of investments and the feats of interest and afraid to trust their savings to the local banks—is one of the important purposes for which the Government's Postal Savings Bank system was established. It was, therefore, an odd coincidence that this strange loss should have been reported almost simultaneously with the publication of an authoritative review of the first year's working of the system. This report called

attention to the success with which "hoarded money" was being drawn out.

It is in thinly settled communities, far from cities and bankers, that the government system seems to have proved especially popular. It is said indeed that, were it not for the regulation limiting deposits to \$100 a month for any one account, the total so far would be much larger. A number of instances are recorded of farmers having tried to place in Uncle Sam's safe keeping savings amounting to thousands of dollars apiece.

As it is, the Government now is holding upward of \$11,000,000 of the people's money. Deposits were received during the year at more than 5000 offices. An excellent showing, considering the delays that were naturally incident to the perfecting of a new organization of such size. Of the total deposits, a large proportion is reported to have come from the foreign born, who, heretofore, have sent their savings out of the country in amounts aggregating perhaps \$35,000,000 yearly.

The Hazard of Investing in Mines

A MISSOURI man, who died a few weeks ago, after having made a fortune in mines and mining property, provided for the future of his heirs in a way that would hardly have been expected of him.

In dividing his wealth among his kin, he made it a condition that, if any of the beneficiaries should use the money to buy mining stock or mines, their rights to participate in the estate should cease!

What his special reasons were for insisting that his family should shun the industry that had brought him riches may never be known. If they could be, they might add some interesting chapters to the book of experience upon which wise folks depend to get at the principles of all successful investment. But, taken merely at its face value, the prohibition which he made is important as a highly practical application of one of the "Don'ts for investors" invented a little while ago by one of the country's foremost mining engineers—"Don't invest your money in a mining property because a friend (or even a blood relation) became rich through fortunate investment in mining stock."

It was, of course, perfectly logical for this same authority to add: "Don't, on the other hand, be deterred from investing in a mining property merely because another less fortunate friend or relative became bankrupt because of some other mining investment." He might have said, in other words: "If you can, learn for yourself all of the facts about whatever enterprise of the kind that tempts you; if you cannot—just don't." And touching upon the merits of such stocks as a class, here is what another well-known engineer wrote not long since in an official report to a State Board—of a State where mining is a leading industry:

Mining stocks do not represent anything definite. Some pay dividends, in which case their quotations are comparable with those of other securities. But in the majority of cases mining stocks represent nothing more tangible than hopes. They fluctuate widely as these hopes rise and subside. The very fluctuations make the stocks useful for gambling. People buy them not as serious investments but as temporary speculations, often knowingly paying more for them than they are worth, on the chance of *selling them to somebody else* [our italics] for still more. . . . The public, of course, is fed with tales of the marvelous possibilities of great mines, and their past record is pointed to often enough. Yet gambling forms an element to be reckoned with in every district where trading in mining stocks has become established.

Note that this authority says "every district"—no exceptions are made. And to illustrate his point, he mentions one mine that was once valued—by stock quotations—at \$12,000,000. A few years later it had depreciated to \$60,000.

Financial folks nowadays agree that nearly all of the mining "prospects" really worth while, as soon as they are discovered and passed upon by the experts, are acquired by large organizations, or business men of means and special experience. A trustworthy financial newspaper instances one large corporation which had no fewer than 600 such propositions offered to it last year. Of that total only two were accepted.

The 598 rejected ones have joined the great company of mining prospects "financed" by "somebody else"—the amateur public at large, the last resort when the professional investor has said "No."

Bonds for Little People

MOST of the investment complaints in this country come from those the French banker calls "the little people"—investors who save by 5's and 10's, with no ciphers added! Unfortunately it is along the pathway of such that the pitfalls of the invest-

ment world are nearly always laid. One reason is this: The man or woman with but a few hundred dollars saved has been led to believe that the sound bonds of well-known and successful corporations are rarely available in amounts less than \$1000.

On the contrary, however, there is no reason why any investor should not become a secured creditor of a municipality, a railroad, a public service corporation, or a big industrial company, instead of a partner in a phantom mine or any other scheme of doubtful merit! Nor need he sacrifice much income, thus to safeguard his principal.

Dealing in bonds of small denomination is a bothersome business—one from which many investment bankers are still inclined to withhold their encouragement. It is a hopeful sign, however, that some have undertaken to "specialize" in bonds for "little people," and that they report an increasing demand for such securities. A few of the bonds available in \$100 and \$500 amounts to which attention has been directed lately by the specialists are named below:

Denomination	Name of Bond	Approximate Yield
		per cent.
\$100	New York City Bonds.....	4
500	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Adj. 4s.....	4.30
500	Balt. & Ohio Southwestern 3½s.....	4.27
100	Colo. & Southern Ref. & Ext. 4½s.....	4.50
500	Rock Island, Ark. & La. 4½s.....	4.88
100	Southern Pacific, San Fran. Term. 4s.....	4.43
100	Amer. Telephone & Tel. Col. 4s Cts.....	4.62
100	Cleveland Electric Illuminating 5s.....	5.27
500	Southern Bell Telephone 5s.....	4.95
500	New York Telephone 4½s.....	4.45
100	Laclede Gas 5s.....	4.40
100	Central Leather 5s.....	5.20
100	General Electric 3½s.....	4.37
100	International Steam Pump 5s.....	5.60
500	U. S. Steel Sinking Fund 5s.....	4.85

Of course, each bond on this list is better suited to one kind of investor than another. It is the very variety and range that offers encouragement.

There are scores of other "small" bonds suitable for starting the right kind of an investment account. A good New Year's resolution would be: To learn more about such opportunities. Any banker in good standing is able to help the interested investor—small as well as large.

Currency Reform and the Farmers

AMERICA'S 6,000,000 farmers produced \$8,500,000,000 worth of crops last year. Or, stated in another way, they created new wealth for the country at the rate of nearly \$24,000,000 a day.

They didn't break all records. But even so, no other class of industrial workers can boast of such an accomplishment. And yet every other class has better facilities than the farmers for obtaining "banking accommoda-

tions"—money to carry on its business. This inequality is by no means the least important of the defects in the nation's present currency system which the reformers propose to remedy. Much attention was paid to it in the last month's discussions of the suggested monetary legislation.

It was pointed out that the phrase "commercial transactions" as used in the "Aldrich plan," should be understood as including "all notes and bills of exchange, issued or drawn for agricultural purposes." Such a regulation, if adopted by Congress, it is urged, would place the farmer on practically the same footing as the merchant, the manufacturer, the trader, or any borrower on stocks, bonds and other investment securities that are now accepted as standard collateral. None of these would be better served than the farmer in the matter of obtaining credit at the banks and trust companies that become members of the proposed Reserve Association.

In some sections of the South and West, it has, of course, been the practice to extend to the farmers as much financial aid as possible, within the limitations of the admittedly defective banking system. But that aid has seldom been adequate in amount. What is of still more importance, it has always been costly. One observer of conditions in the South, for example, recently told of planters who were paying as high as 10 per cent. for money borrowed on the cotton which they were holding in the warehouses awaiting the market. And this was at a time when the banks in New York and other financial centers were giving accommodation to big borrowers on "negotiable securities" at a charge of 6 per cent. or less.

Men in other lines of industry ill-deserve such a material advantage over the farmer. Agriculture is the country's biggest business. Workers in it are rightly held to be entitled to more adequate banking facilities than the present organization gives them. The amended Aldrich plan would provide for such facilities. It would enable the farmer to meet his legitimate financial needs, irrespective of disturbances in the money centers of the country, and irrespective of his locality, or the character of his crops. It would make his credit "national."

Aid for Borrowers on Farms and Homes

TO provide the farmer with the necessary facilities for financing his industry, as such, will be to solve but half of the problem

with which he is confronted. The other half and its solution is suggested by Vice-President Bailey of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company elsewhere in this magazine in a timely article on "Waste in Borrowing on Real Estate." Mr. Bailey's plea is for the establishment in this country of a national mortgage bank which, like the far famed *Crédit Foncier* of France, would lighten the burden of paying for the farm itself.

How such an institution would work—the kind of evils it might be expected to correct—is clearly explained in the article. It need only be emphasized that in extending aid to borrowers on real estate of whatever kind, a mortgage bank, such as Mr. Bailey proposes, would not interfere with the usefulness, in that respect, either of a reformed banking system or any of the other institutions that now loan money to farmers and prospective home-owners.

Last month it was pointed out in these pages that one of the amendments to the Aldrich plan would set free for borrowers on real estate about \$200,000,000 now held by national banks as separate "savings deposits." But the mortgage requirements of New York State alone are more than that.

At present the treasuries of the big life insurance companies are among the chief sources of funds for loans on farms. Recently published figures showed that twenty-three such institutions had \$1,098,771,608 invested in real estate mortgages. But of that total \$414,872,841 was in New York City—largely on office buildings—and \$427,802,943 was divided among only eight of the interior States. That left but \$256,000,000 for all the rest of the country—an average of less than \$7,000,000 for each of the States outside the favored region.

Figures like the above suggest one reason for the emphasis which Mr. Bailey places on the necessity of making the institution he is talking about "national" in its scope. If one turn to a consideration of the facilities for borrowing now offered to home buyers by the building and loan associations, another reason becomes apparent. It is, of course, important that societies of that kind—the "local" or "neighborhood" type—have assets of \$1,036,712,600 and over 2,000,000 shareholders. But still the geographical area which they serve is narrow. For example, more than one-half the total number of associations, and a still larger proportion of the total membership, are in four States—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and New Jersey.

TIMELY BOOKS OF THE NEW YEAR



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ARNOLD BENNETT

(From his most recent portrait)

ESSAYS AND LETTERS

AMONG the many books that have appeared on Tolstoy, his life and doctrines, few have come so near the portrayal of the real Tolstoy as has that of Romain Rolland,¹ the author of "Jean Christophe." As he permits the one word, Tolstoy, to stand as the title of his work, so he permits the solitary figure of the man, Tolstoy, to stand for himself uninterpreted and unviolated by a flood of comment and criticism. The book is a study of the organic development of a consistent life, a record of Tolstoy's childhood, youth, early work, marriage, theories, conscience, and final confession of faith. We discover that Tolstoy the artist and the seer was the apostle of no doctrine more startling than the Sermon on the Mount. "To know faith one must share it," he cries, and "to know God and to live; it is the same thing." Personal salvation cannot save us, only love for the souls of others. If we pursue our own salvation to the exclusion of that of others, life ceases as it did with Tolstoy, at fifty. Then he writes in his diary: "I am like a man lost in a forest, who is seized with horror because he is lost, and cannot stop although he knows at every step that he is straying farther." Rolland makes plain the fact that Tolstoy did not

deem the world capable of realizing his own rigorous ideal; these ideals were appeals to the heroic energies of the soul. The great Russian was, in Rolland's words, the "incarnation of fraternal love in the midst of a people and a century stained with the blood of hatred."

Biographical studies of Tolstoy will undoubtedly continue to come from the press for some time. Nathan Haskell Dole, one of the better known translators of the great Russian, has just completed a "Life" of Tolstoy,² which, while restating well-known facts of his career in a sympathetic, orderly way, lays special stress on his mental evolution. Mr. Dole also presents a number of estimates of Tolstoy by well-known contemporaries.

A new edition in small, convenient form of the complete works of Tolstoy forms one of the holiday offerings of the Crowells. The set is in fourteen volumes, and there is a discerning introduction by Mr. Dole. Mechanically this set is very satisfactory, the paper and print being excellent. There are frontispiece illustrations to the volumes.

To turn men to seek the fine friendship of books, friendship that gives solace and keeps the flame of a man's spirit burning, is the mission of the gift volume "The Friendship of Books,"³ by Mr. Scott Temple. The various selections are concerned with the friendship of books and men from the time of St. Augustine's uplifting after reading the lost dialogue of Hortensius by Cicero, down to the modern tributes from the pens of Matthew Arnold and Andrew Lang. They consider books in various classifications, as friends at home, inspirers of the heart, teachers of life, companions in pleasure and as silent, friendly spirits. The illustrations are quaint and attractive drawings in pen and ink by Harold Nelson. The frontispiece bears this quotation from Blaise Pascal: "If a book interests you, if it seems strong to you, be sure the man who wrote it, wrote it on his knees."

Arnold Bennett's piquant essay written in 1900, "The Whole Truth about an Author,"⁴ comes in a new edition with an additional preface which gives the history of the writing of this particular volume. The utmost candor and delightful humor enliven the pages; he seems to tell everything, yet there is much left to feed the imagination. Ancient literary skeletons are pulled relentlessly from their cupboards to serve as warnings to budding genius, and the bubbles of illusion that surround a literary career are pricked with arrows of commercial facts regarding the profession. We write to live, fundamentally; living to write comes afterward when our stomachs are lazily content and it is possible to find sanctuary from commercialism in a garden. We grow to our proper ends in spite of our efforts, not because of them; the germ of what we are to be thrives in spite of our squirming and our serums of education. Mr. Bennett writes directly, simply, and vigorously, always with a certain sense of the separation of the actual Arnold Bennett from the

¹ The Life of Lyof N. Tolstoy. By Nathan Haskell Dole. Crowell. 467 pp., ill. \$2.

² The Friendship of Books. By Scott Temple. Macmillan. 245 pp. \$1.25.

³ The Truth About an Author. By Arnold Bennett. G. H. Doran Co. 154 pp. \$1.

⁴ Tolstoy. By Romain Rolland. Translated by Bernard Miall. Dutton. 321 pp. \$1.50.

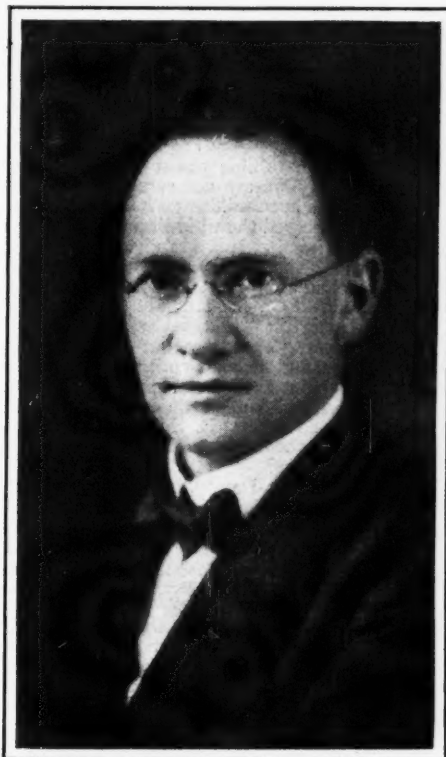
machine that is capable of turning out thousands of words of copy a week. The bare history of his success is a record of the triumph of industry, persistence, and pluck allied with genius.

Along with the reprint of "The Truth About an Author," we have a striking new essay, "The Feast of St. Friend,"¹ by Mr. Bennett. It was written primarily for a Christmas book, but it is good for any season of the year. Some of us understand things but do not dare to tell them: Arnold Bennett understands and dares to tell that somehow the bottom has been knocked out of Christmas for grown-up folks. Then he proceeds to analyze the causes of the decadence of this festival and mixes a potion for our healing, which is the cultivation of a child-like spirit and a sympathetic imagination. He tells us that one of the spiritual advantages of feasting is that it expands us beyond our common sense, which is particularly good for the Anglo-Saxon mind that is self-contained and self-contracted by the outward forms of life.

"That vital urge which carries existence beyond mere preservation to never-ending perfection"—this is the theme of Edwin Björkman's book of essays: "Is There Anything New Under the Sun?"² Mr. Björkman insists that there is. He holds that, Ecclesiastes and Buddha to the contrary notwithstanding, "crookedness is actually being made straight these days." We are discovering that much which used to be deemed fatal is little more than accidental. We are, moreover, learning how to prevent or counteract many of the accidents. All life, this essayist contends, has a meaning. Therefore he is optimistic. That meaning is an imperative demand, not only for continued existence, but for endless growth. In all the essays of this little volume, most of them philosophic, some literary, some dealing with the general trend of modern thought, others with the relation of typical thinkers to that trend, the writer has followed up his theme and conception of the meaning of life: "not only mere preservation, but the continued march on toward perfection." Three of the essays in this volume, those on Henry James, Bernard Shaw, and John Galsworthy, have already appeared in the pages of this REVIEW. Mr. Björkman writes with a lucid, forceful, and nourishing style, and his pages are saturated with a wholesome idealism.

A new revised edition of Edward Carpenter's book, "Love's Coming of Age,"³ has been brought out by Kennerley. This book, first written fifteen years ago, refused by five or six well-known London publishers, and finally published at the author's expense, has since been translated into most European languages, and run into many editions. It is one of the sanest, most straightforward, most decent discussions of sex questions that has yet been published.

"The Tudor Drama,"⁴ by C. F. Tucker Brooke, Instructor in English in Yale University, is a history of the English drama down to the retirement of Shakespeare. The book grew out of a series of lectures on the Source of the Elizabethan Drama delivered at Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1908. Their content covers the evolution of the drama in Scriptural, Miracle, and early Morality



EDWIN BJÖRKMAN

(Whose new book of essays, entitled "Is There Anything New Under the Sun?" is noticed on this page)

Plays, Romantic and Pastoral Comedy, and History Plays. The tracing of the genesis and development of the various types of Tudor drama is technical and scholarly. In such measure as the Tudor sovereigns molded the permanent national consciousness of English life, so has the Tudor drama molded the modern English drama. Bibliographies are appended to the various chapters, and the volume is illustrated with sketches of theaters and stage settings of the Tudor period. Mr. Brooke has wisely accorded to Marlowe his rightful position as a prominent factor in the development of dramatic forms.

"Myths and Legends of the Celtic Race,"⁵ by Mr. T. W. Rolleston, is an account of the early history, religion, mythical and romantic literature of the Celtic race, as the author states, for the Anglo-Celtic, not the Anglo-Saxon peoples. Mr. Rolleston follows the progress of the Celts from a prehistoric race of the Iron Age when Switzerland, Burgundy, Northern France, Illyria, and Galatea were their strongholds, down through the centuries until their independent and natural life was absorbed by the conquering races that overran the islands of Britain. The Celtic literature is the oldest non-classical literature in Europe; the Celtic conceptions of God and the Other-World the most lofty. The mystery of the Danaan Myth as it appears in the Celtic Bardic literature is inter-

¹ The Feast of St. Friend. By Arnold Bennett. Doran & Co. 118 pp. \$1.

² Is There Anything New Under the Sun? By Edwin Björkman. Mitchell Kennerley. 259 pp. \$1.25.

³ Love's Coming of Age. By Edward Carpenter. Mitchell Kennerley. 199 pp. \$1.

⁴ The Tudor Drama. By C. F. Brooke Tucker. Houghton, Mifflin Co. 461 pp. \$1.50.

⁵ Myths and Legends of the Celtic Race. By T. W. Rolleston. T. Y. Crowell Co. 456 pp. \$2.50.

preted with scientific insight; the volume is of exceeding value to students, and its material, while free from adaptation, will interest the general reader. There are sixty-four illustrations by Stephen Reid.

"Old Lamps for New"¹ is a book of short essays, dialogues and thumb-nail sketches by Mr. E. V. Lucas. One of the essays begins with this sentence: "We were talking about Lamb." After reading the essay we are not sure but that Mr. Lucas must have been talking *with* Lamb, so carefully has he preserved the whimsical humor of Old China and the inimitable Roast Pig. As the best of Lamb is not a single essay, but the fragrance of them all, so the best of Mr. Lucas's essays is the gist of them all. "On the Track of Jan Vermeer" is wholly delightful: "Where are the lost Vermeers?" he asks. There are but thirty-nine in public galleries and private collections, and the accomplished painter of Delft painted at least twenty-four years. Under what grime and in what obscurity lie hidden the vivacity and charm, the rich coloring, the incomparable "white planes" of the lost Vermeers?

"The Man of To-Day,"² by Mr. George S. Merriam, is a collection of papers presenting a portrait of humanity as seen to-day in its achievements and its progress toward high ideals. It is a helpful book, food for everyday life; the chapters discuss life in its many phases,—youth, time, the struggle for success, love, marriage, infirmity and death. The liberal quality of religious thought of the present day is given with the courage of strong convictions; there is no quibbling over dry-as-dust theology and orthodoxy. The personal sketches include those of Emerson, Brooks, and Edward Everett Hale. The chapter entitled "The Message of Emerson" is an eloquent tribute to the Sage of Concord.

A FEW VOLUMES OF VERSE

"The Singing Man,"³ a book of songs and shadows by Josephine Preston Peabody, author of "The Piper," the Stratford prize play, collects Miss Peabody's most important poems written and published in the magazines within the last few years. "The Singing Man," the poem which gives the title to the volume, is an ode to the portion of labor, a powerful arraignment of the greed of modern commercialism that crushes the gladness from the life of the laborer and reduces to a brutish machine him who was once the singing man. "Face that wreckage you who can, it was once the Singing Man." Miss Peabody is always the poet, but in her serious verse the weight of the burdens of humanity has shorn a tithe of lyrical music from her meters. The love poems, and those on motherhood and childhood which are included in the book, are clear and sweet as rippling water; their deeps and shallows flow as rivers to the sea of song; there is magic in them for tired hearts, and joy and sudden tears.

Theodore Roosevelt has written a preface to the nature of a tribute and an appreciation for the poems and dramas of George Cabot Lodge.⁴ To realize that death smote the gifted author of these poems lamentably, untimely, it is only necessary

to read at random from his works. However much is given of mature thought and lyric beauty, there is always the sense of a richer harvest that might have come. "The Great Adventure" and "Life in Love" are incomparably the best that has come of late from our Western poets. Rarely in the works of any poet do we find lines as musical as these—"The eyes of love—clear as the dawn-stars—singing over seas," and "the perpetual peace of death's inscrutable divine event." A fitting epitaph might have been taken from his poem, "Death": "I know he lives indeed who dies a champion in the lists of truth."

"Mona,"⁵ by Mr. Brian Hooker, is the libretto of the opera "Mona," which will be performed at the Metropolitan Opera House this season. The score is the work of Professor Horatio Parker, dean of the Music School of Yale University, and winner of the \$10,000 prize offered by the directors of the Metropolitan for the best opera in English by an American composer. The place is southwestern Britain, the time the first century A.D. Mona is a British princess who dreams of great deeds and leads her people in revolt against Rome. She learns at last that her lover, Gwynn, whom she slays with her own hand because he opposes her and strives for peace, is the son of the Roman governor of Britain, and that through him she might have saved her race. It is a new setting of the world-old truth that no good may come save through love, the tragedy of the reformer who fails because of the rejection of the normal, human activities of life. Mona cries as she is led away to captivity: "Dreams—only great dreams, a woman would have won." Mr. Hooker's blank verse is of exceptional strength and true poetical beauty.

As a religious poet Miss Harriet McEwen Kimball holds a recognized position in American literature. The latest edition of her poems⁶ includes those carefully selected from her earlier volumes, together with forty or fifty hitherto uncollected ones. Miss Kimball's religious verse is of Wesleyan fervor and simplicity, and the secular lyrics which complete the volume are full of Nature voices, wood notes, and song of cricket and of bee.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

That genial French churchman and critic, the Abbé Félix Klein, who has already written two discerning and sympathetic books on the United States and its people ("In the Land of the Strenuous Life," and "An American Student in France"), some months ago completed his account of his latest visit to this country under the title "America of To-morrow."⁷ This has just been translated by E. H. Wilkins, and published with an introduction by Professor Charles R. Henderson of the University of Chicago. The Abbé Klein finds that we have improved a great deal during the past decade. He likes us immensely. He believes we have many faults, but he says our hearts are in the right place, and we are willing to correct these faults when we know them. The frontispiece to the volume is a portrait of Abbé Klein, which we reproduce on the opposite page.

A six months' journey by canoe in the far northwest of Canada, chiefly on the Peace and Mackenzie Rivers, furnishes material for some very vivid and entertaining writing, with some unusual

¹ Old Lamps for New. By E. V. Lucas. Macmillan Company. 258 pp. \$1.25.

² The Man of To-day. By George S. Merriam. Houghton Mifflin Company. 348 pp. \$1.25.

³ The Singing Man. By Josephine Preston Peabody. Houghton Mifflin Company. 88 pp. \$1.10.

⁴ Poems and Dramas. 2 vols. By George Cabot Lodge. Houghton Mifflin Company. 328 pp. \$2.50.

⁵ Mona. By Brian Hooker. Dodd, Mead & Co. 190 pp. \$1.25.

⁶ Poems. By Harriet McEwen Kimball. Little, Brown & Co. 208 pp. \$1.50.

⁷ America of To-morrow. By Abbé Félix Klein. A. C. McClurg & Co. 359 pp., port. \$1.75.

and excellent pictures, in Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton's latest volume, "The Arctic Prairies."¹ He subtitles it "A Canoe Journey of Two Thousand Miles in Search of the Caribou." An excellent series of appendices, giving very useful botanical and zoological side information on the general subject, completes the volume.

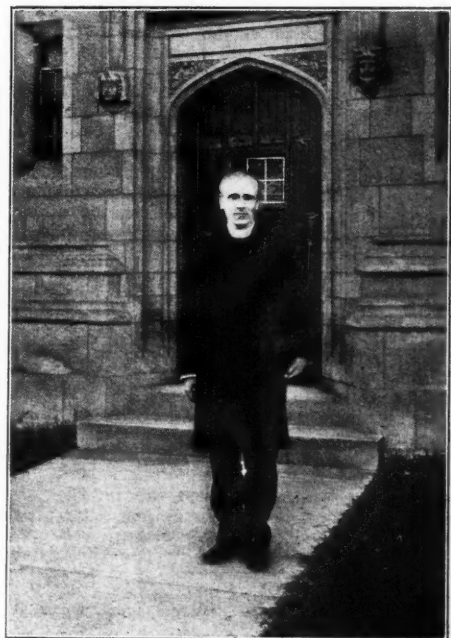
But few foreigners have had so many opportunities of penetrating into exclusive Italian circles as have been granted to Mrs. Tryphosa Bates Batcheller. In her latest book on Italy, "Italian Castles and Country Seats,"² the result of her extensive trips, Mrs. Batcheller tells her experiences in several trips throughout Italy and makes the reader familiar with the home life of many of the representatives of the ancient Italian aristocracy. The writer had the entrée, not only of titled families in whose villas she was hospitably entertained, but of royalty itself. King Emmanuel, Queen Elena, the Queen Dowager Margherita, and the little Prince and Princesses have all been, it has been said, personal friends to Mrs. Batcheller, and autographed portraits of them, as well as many of the leaders of the noble houses of the kingdom, add to the attraction of this handsomely printed and bound volume. Perhaps the most valuable service Mrs. Batcheller does to Italy in this book is to show that the kingdom is not an array of ruins of former greatness, but that the Italians are a modern, prosperous, industrial people, as well as the inheritors of the grandeur that was Rome's.

A very pleasingly illustrated travel book on Italy, entitled "A Little Pilgrimage in Italy,"³ by Olave M. Potter, is a literary and artistic record of

¹ The Arctic Prairies. By Ernest Thompson Seton. Scribner's. 415 pp., ill. \$2.50.

² Italian Castles and Country Seats. By Tryphosa Bates Batcheller. Longmans, Green & Co. 512 pp., ill. \$4.80.

³ A Little Pilgrimage in Italy. By Olave M. Potter. Houghton Mifflin Company. 360 pp., ill. \$4.



ABBÉ KLEIN
(At the University of Chicago)

Italian travel. Miss Potter found Italy most interesting in Umbria. "If you are travel-stained with life," she tells us, "if the sweat of a work-a-day world still clings about you, if you have lost your saints, and almost forgotten your gods, you will cure the sickness of your soul in Umbria." The



THE HEAD OF A MUSK OX

(One of Ernest Thompson Seton's drawings in his book, "The Arctic Prairies")

illustrations—there are 97 of them—are by the well-known Japanese artist, Yoshio Markino.

The "Adventures in the Congo" of Mrs. Marguerite Roby⁴ are described in vivacious narrative by the lady herself in a volume of more than 300 pages, copiously illustrated, with a map at the end. Mrs. Roby believes that the stories of atrocities in the Congo and of the horrors of Belgian rule have been, to say the least, greatly exaggerated. She found the natives in a surprisingly prosperous and happy condition, considering their backwardness in the arts of civilization. She says that she will be satisfied if, having "presented a true and up-to-date picture of every-day life in the Congo," she is able to "blot out some part, at least, of the blood-stained picture that has been painted by others."

"From Constantinople to the Home of Omar Khayyam"⁵ is the fascinating title of a really fascinating story of travel in which scholarship and some lively description are very intimately mixed. Professor A. V. Williams Jackson (Indo-Iranian languages at Columbia University), author of "Persia Past and Present" and other works on the Near East, has made several extensive trips through all sections of Asiatic Turkey, of Caspian Russia and Persia, chiefly for purposes of historical literary research. He tells the story of his experiences and observations in a very entertaining and informational fashion, and illustrates them with many excellent pictures and a good map. He gives, besides, a valuable list of works of reference on the regions described.

Once upon a time, not so very long ago, a man and his wife decided to take a motor trip through Algeria and Tunis. This is the way Mrs. Emma Burbank Ayer begins her absorbingly interesting volume, "A Motor Flight Through Algeria and Tunisia,"⁶ which is illustrated copiously with photographs taken by the author. The travelers

⁴ My Adventures in the Congo. By Mrs. Marguerite Roby. Longmans, Green & Co. 312 pp., ill. \$3.50.

⁵ From Constantinople to the Home of Omar Khayyam. By Professor A. V. Williams Jackson. Macmillan. 317 pp., ill. \$3.50.

⁶ A Motor Flight Through Algeria and Tunisia. By Emma Burbank Ayer. A. C. McClurg & Co. 445 pp., ill. \$2.



MRS. EMMA BURBANK AYER'S MOTOR CAR IN ONE OF THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF TUNIS

returned loud in their praises of the roads, the excellence of the hotels in the large cities, the variety and charm of the scenery, and the fascination of the people and the Oriental life as seen by them in the cities and on the road.

Another one of Mr. Clifton Johnson's illustrated series of travel books, which are appearing under the general title, "American Highways and Byways," has been brought out by Macmillan. This one, "Highways and Byways of the Great Lakes,"¹ is a record of "a search for the picturesque and the characteristic in nature and life in the region of our great inland seas." Beginning with the valley of the Genesee and a voyage on the Erie Canal, Mr. Johnson takes us from Lake Erie to Lake Huron, through the Straits of Mackinac, round about the "Soo," through the region of the pictured rocks, the copper country, and the Wisconsin water sides, ending with a chapter on Tippecanoe. The illustrations, which are from photographs taken by the author, are excellent, and help to realize the story.

An unusually entertainingly written book of travels in the South Sea Islands, by Frank Fox,² is made up of what the author calls "Peeps at Many Lands: Oceania." There are some very attractive landscape views and other scenes in color.

Mr. Charles Dawbarn's "France and the French,"³ is an attempt to present "a moving pic-

¹ *Highways and Byways of the Great Lakes*. By Clifton Johnson. Macmillan. 328 pp., ill. \$2.

² *Peeps at Many Lands: Oceania*. By Frank Fox. London: Adam and Charles Black. 204 pp., ill. \$1.50.

³ *France and the French*. By Charles Dawbarn. Macmillan. 322 pp., ill. \$2.50.

ture of the most intellectual and brilliant people of the world, a picture founded on personal observations and inspired by strong sympathies."

Among other new books of travel and description are the following: "The Dominion of Canada," by W. L. Griffith (Little, Brown); "Two Years Before the Mast," by Richard H. Dana, Jr. (Macmillan); "The Spell of Egypt," by Robert Hichens (Century); "Down North on the Labrador," by Wilfrid T. Grenfell (Revell); "The Broken Wall," by Edward A. Steiner (Revell).

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

A half-century's accumulation of new evidence now distinguishes the Greece of modern scholarship, from the Greece of Grote and our grandfathers. We now come nearer to fully understanding the Greek people, since we know something of their surroundings, as well as something of the geographical and economic conditions under which they lived. An attempt to make clear to the modern mind, in terms clearly comprehensible to that mind, just what fifth century Athens was really like is made by Mr. Alfred E. Zimmern in his study of "The Greek Commonwealth."⁴ Mr. Zimmern, who is a late Fellow and tutor of New College, Oxford, and whose name became familiar to American readers some years ago as translator of several volumes of Ferrero's "Greatness and Decline of Rome," has written an unusually interesting historical analysis. He admits that his judgment is fallible, but he says "I have done my best to play no tricks with the evidence."

All that is historically known of the Roman empresses down to the fall of the Western Empire has been gathered into a continuous story by Joseph McCabe,⁵ author of "The Decay of the Church of Rome." Mr. McCabe's account reproduces different phases of the luxury and decline of Roman society, and presents a gallery of types of Roman women in the setting of their times. The volume is illustrated with portrait reproductions of busts and medallions.

A study of Rome from the other social extreme is Frank Frost Abbott's "The Common People of Ancient Rome."⁶ Professor Abbott (Latin Language and Literature at Princeton) deals with the life of the common people, with their language and literature, their occupations and amusements, and their social, political, and economic conditions. The average Roman man and woman was faced by many of the problems which confront us to-day, not excluding the regulation of large commercial corporations; the high cost of living; charity on a large scale; and the government of inferior races. The fact, says Professor Abbott, that the Roman's attempt to improve social and economic conditions runs through a period of a thousand years, should make the study of them of value to us.

A more sedate story of "The Religious Life of Ancient Rome," beginning with the earliest times, and tracing in detail the changing religious ideas of the Roman people to the rise of Christianity, and ultimately to the establishment of the Holy Roman Empire, is Dr. Jesse Benedict Carter's volume on "The Religious Life of Ancient Rome."⁷

Believing that there was very little reliable infor-

⁴ *The Greek Commonwealth*. By Alfred E. Zimmern. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. 454 pp. \$2.90.

⁵ *The Emperors of Rome*. By Joseph McCabe. Holt & Co. 357 pp., ill. \$4.

⁶ *The Common People of Ancient Rome*. By Frank Frost Abbott. Scribners. 290 pp. \$1.50.

⁷ *The Religious Life of Ancient Rome*. By Jesse Benedict Carter. Houghton Mifflin Company. 270 pp. \$2.

mation in books on the subject of the religions of Egypt, Mr. E. A. Wallis Budge, keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities in the British Museum, set about, some years ago, preparing an exhaustive study of the religion of ancient Egypt. The two volumes now published under the title "Osiris and the Egyptian Resurrection,"¹ trace the development of the fundamental beliefs of the Egyptians through no less than two score centuries, endeavoring to ascertain what were the foreign influences which "first modified these beliefs, then checked their growth, and then overthrew them." The two volumes are copiously illustrated, the frontispiece in each case being a colored "pull out" chart.

Another recent volume attempting to interpret the life and general character of the ancient Egyptians comes in the recent issue of Harper's Library of Living Thought. It is entitled "The Ancient Egyptians and Their Influence upon the Civilization of Europe."² The author, Dr. G. Elliot Smith (of the faculty of the University of Manchester), credits the Egyptians with considerable influence upon later civilizations. It was they, he says, who invented the copper implements, and thus inaugurated the age of metals.

The biography of Montaigne, which Mrs. Edith Sichel has prepared,³ is one of those excellent pictures of a historical personality for which Mrs. Sichel has become so well known. There was evidently considerably more in the personality of Michel de Montaigne than most of us have imagined who have not seen the documents or heard the old legends which this biographer has used so skillfully.

From Gilbert K. Chesterton we have a ballad epic,⁴—a story of King Alfred and the Danes, that

¹ Osiris and the Egyptian Resurrection. 2 vols. By E. A. Wallis Budge. Putnam. 844 pp., ill. \$10.50.

² The Ancient Egyptians and Their Influence Upon the Civilization of Europe. By Dr. G. Elliot Smith. Harper's. 188 pp., ill. 75 cents.

³ Michel de Montaigne. By Edith Sichel. Dutton. 271 pp., ill. \$2.50.

⁴ The Ballad of the White Horse. By Gilbert Chesterton. John Lane Co. 132 pp. \$1.25.



MARIA THERESA AT THE AGE OF THREE
(From a portrait in the Hofburg, Vienna, reproduced in the biography by Mary Maxwell Moffatt)

connects the victory of Alfred with the valley in Berkshire known as the "Vale of the White Horse." There is a shadowy legend which relates that King Alfred once played the harp and sang disguised as a minstrel in a Danish camp. Upon this slender historical foundation Mr. Chesterton has shaped a splendid epic of the glory and supremacy of the Wessex king. From its bold rhythms the British lion rears his ponderous head: it is a rune such as the lions of Trafalgar Square might roar should



MESSALINA

("The Wickedest Woman in Roman History." Reproduced from the bust in the Uffizi Palace, Florence, in Joseph McCabe's Book, "The Emperors of Rome.")

(See page 118)

peril threaten the bulwarks of the English monarchy. The particular ballad entitled "The Harp of Alfred" is exceptional for its poetic artistry. Seldom has a writer of vigorous prose turned poet deserved sincere commendation; but in the case of Mr. Chesterton one could wish he had always written in meter. The epic is prefaced by a quotation from King Alfred's addition to Boethius,—"I say, as do all Christian men, that it is a divine purpose that rules, not fate."

An illustrated story of the love romances of three European queens, the Empress of Russia, the Queen of Spain, and the Queen of Italy, has been made into an attractive book by Kellogg Durland,⁵ and published only a few days before the author's death. Mr. Durland was a traveler of wide experience, and a writer of sympathetic and attractive style.

Undoubtedly the remarkable personality of Maria Theresa has been considerably obscured by the historical importance of the wars in which she was involved. The biography recently issued by

⁵ Royal Romances of To-day. By Kellogg Durland. Duffield & Co. 278 pp., ill. \$2.50.

Mary Maxwell Moffatt¹ (author of "Queen Louise of Prussia"), of the great feminine sovereign of Austria-Hungary during the middle of the eighteenth century, is an endeavor to tell the story of Maria Theresa herself. Diplomatic and military events are dealt with only in so far as they directly influenced her life, or indicate her character. The volume is illustrated.

The wise philosopher, Parmenides, once said that divine souls have the peculiarity of being younger and at the same time older both than themselves and other things. Such a soul was Emerson, whose religion was all religion, whose philosophy was all philosophy. He came abreast the solid phalanx of his generation like a pillar of flame, leading on to that proportion of life which he called permanence, beauty, and grandeur. His intimate journals have been recently published with annotations by his son and grandson, Mr. Edward W. Emerson and Waldo Emerson Forbes.² The volumes are illustrated with photographic reproductions from old daguerreotypes and engravings of Elizabeth Hoar, Thoreau, Thomas Carlyle, Coleridge, and others of Emerson's friends. The intimate picture of Emerson drawn from the pages of the journal differs in no wise from our conception of him gathered from his formal compositions. His life was in accordance with all that he wrote; he lived by his own sayings: "Every sensual pleasure is private and mortal; every spiritual action is public and generative," and "Let us answer a book of ink with a book of flesh and blood. All writing comes by the grace of God. Nature will outwit the wisest writer, though it were Plato or Spinoza, and his book will fall into that dead limbo we call literature; else the writer were God, too, and his work another nature."

We have already had occasion, more than once, in these pages, to commend unreservedly the treatment of the literature of England, given in that truly monumental work "The Cambridge History of English Literature." Volume VII in this work,³ which is being edited by Dr. A. W. Ward and Mr. A. R. Waller, considers "Cavalier and Puritan."

For the purpose of writing a history of the constellations as known and as written of by all nations in every age, and "to revive an interest in the mythology that twines about the stars," William Tyler Olcott (author of "A Field Book of the Stars" and other books) has prepared a useful illustrated handbook which he has entitled "Star Lore of All Ages."⁴

Broadway, New York, if not "the greatest street in the world,"⁵ is certainly one of the best known of modern highways. In his rather elaborate historical account, Mr. Stephen Jenkins adheres to the conception of Broadway as a continuous road from Bowling Green, in the Borough of Manhattan, to the city of Albany. By far the greater portion of his book, however, is devoted to that part of Broadway that lies within the confines of New York City. Pictures of the famous Broadway buildings and scenes, many of them from old prints, enhance the interest of the text.

Mr. J. B. Kerfoot⁶ describes the Broadway of to-day with light and pleasing touch, and his observations are appropriately illustrated by a series of clever drawings, the work of Mr. Lester G. Hornby.

REPRINTS OF CLASSICS

The "Imitation of Christ,"⁷ by Thomas à Kempis, comes most appropriately at this season of the year among the new editions of favorite classics. So long as men hunger after righteousness and faith is a living thing, so long will the "Imitation of Christ" be read, for it is one of the few inspired books which like the Bible are essentially alive in themselves. Beside the thirteenth chapter of Corinthians we may place the fifth chapter of the third book of the Imitation for equal sublimity in its conception of divine love and compassion. This little book of religious mysticism teaches the doctrine of belief in matters spiritual according to the admonition of St. Augustine, namely that we must "rid ourselves of much knowledge in order to leave room for reasonable faith." This edition is beautifully illustrated with colored reproductions from paintings by the old masters: Raphael's "Virgin and Child," Guido's "Ecce Homo," Titian's "Holy Family" and Fra Lippo Lippi's "Annunciation" are among their number.

"Schooners, islands and maroons, and buccaneers and buried gold," Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island,"⁸ that immortal yarn of a map, a treasure, a mutiny, a derelict ship, a sea cook with one leg and a sea song, is offered among the holiday books in a fine edition illustrated with fourteen plates in color by Louis Wyeth. Praise for Stevenson's story has been set down heretofore in unstinted measure, but in this edition the text must divide honors with Mr. Wyeth's capital illustrations. His studies of Old Pew, Ben Gunn, Mr. Hand, and Long John Silver heighten the zest for the story. The cover design shows the buccaneers hoisting the Jolly Roger against the blue and gold of a marine sunset.

Philosophy in cap and bells, wit and satire sifted from the chaff of ancient folklore and superstition, comes to us freshly in the attractive gift-book edition of *Æsop's Fables*.⁹ The existence of the traditional *Æsop*, the slave and dwarf of the sixth century B.C., has been doubted by historical authorities, but the fables live on to please each succeeding generation by the force of their aptly expressed truths. This edition is issued with full-page borders in tint and is illustrated with quaint drawings in pen and ink by E. Boyd Smith.

"Gentlemen, what does this mean, chops and tomato sauce?" Mr. Pickwick and the jovial Samuel Weller return to us in a new édition de luxe, of the "Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club,"¹⁰ capably illustrated in color and pen and ink by Cecil Alden. The volumes are tastefully bound, the type clear, the margins wide, the illustrations a joy forever. Mr. Alden has wisely avoided subtlety in the portrayal of Dickens' characters: they are washed in broadly with a suggestion of gentle burlesque in their delineation. The frontispiece, a reproduction from a painting

¹ Maria Theresa. By Mary Maxwell Moffatt. E. P. Dutton & Co. 382 pp., ill. \$3.50.

² The Journals of Ralph Waldo Emerson. Edited by Edward W. Emerson and Waldo Emerson Forbes. Houghton Mifflin Company. 2 vols. 551 pp., ill. \$3.50.

³ The Cambridge History of English Literature, Vol. VII: Cavalier and Puritan. Edited by A. W. Ward and A. R. Waller. Putnam's. 613 pp. \$2.50 per volume. \$31.50 per set.

⁴ Star Lore of All Ages. By William Tyler Olcott. Putnam's. 453 pp., ill. \$3.

⁵ The Greatest Street in the World—Broadway. By Stephen Jenkins. Putnam. 509 pp., ill., maps. \$3.50.

⁶ Broadway. By J. B. Kerfoot. Houghton Mifflin Company. 189 pp., ill. \$2.

⁷ The Imitation of Christ. By Thomas à Kempis. Little, Brown & Co. 310 pp. \$1.25.

⁸ Treasure Island. By Robert Louis Stevenson. Charles Scribner's Sons. 272 pp. \$2.50.

⁹ *Æsop's Fables*. By E. Boyd Smith. Century Company. 170 pp. \$2.

¹⁰ The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club. 2 vols. By Charles Dickens. E. P. Dutton & Co. 900 pp., ill. \$7.50.

of the famous court scene, showing Mr. Pickwick, Samuel, Messrs. Dodd & Fogg, and Mrs. Bardell, is excellent in its characterization and crisp of technique.

SOME NEW BOOKS ON COOKERY

About a year ago an old method of cookery, long since forgotten, was revived by a famous French chef, M. Nicholas Soyer, in charge of the cuisine of Brooks' Club, London. It has had an immense vogue in England, and is acquiring real momentum toward becoming a fad in this country. The system, in brief, consists in cooking well-nigh everything, except soups, in paper bags especially prepared for the purpose. Advocates of the scheme contend that it saves fuel, obviates the necessity for handling dirty pans, and preserves a larger amount than possible under the old-fashioned system of the juices and flavor of the substances cooked. A little book¹ containing a full description of Soyer's method of cookery, written by the chef himself, comes to us from Sturgis & Walton.

Other new publications dealing with cooking or other phases of the art of preparing food are: "The Mushroom Hand Book," by Elizabeth L. Lathrop (J. S. Ogilvie); "The Family Food," by T. C. O'Donnell (Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Company); "The Book of Entrées," by Janet MacKenzie Hill (Little, Brown & Co.); "The Cook Book of Left-Overs," by Helen C. Clarke and Phoebe D. Rulon (Harper's).

A STUDY OF "WOMANHOOD"

Only a physician, who is at the same time vice-president of the British Divorce Law Reform Union, a member of pure food associations, sociological societies, and "infant mortality conferences" all over the world, could have the temerity to write what his publisher has called "an exhaustive and valuable discussion of all that concerns woman in the light of modern social and scientific knowledge." Dr. C. W. Saleeby, with his scientific attainments and excellent, compact, stimulating style, has had the temerity to make this attempt. It will be admitted that in his book, "Woman and Womanhood,"² he has treated the subject with dignity, sympathetic insight and an approach to finality which is unusual in the writings of men on matters that concern the other half of the race. The whole teaching of the book, from all its social generalization down to the details it gives for the wise management of girlhood, is based upon a single and simple principle which Dr. Saleeby phrases thus: "Woman is nature's supreme organ of the future." We should base on this truth, he contends, all our discussions, theories and plans for the right living of woman and for the solution of the economic, political and educational problems that now face the race because of woman's part in its continuance.

A COUPLE OF NEW CONTRIBUTIONS TO SOCIOLOGY

Mr. John Spargo, than whom there is probably no better living authority on what is worth while on the subject of socialism, has written an intro-



"GRACE CHURCH"

(From the drawing by Lester G. Hornby in Kerfoot's "Broadway")

duction to Miss Jessie Wallace Hughan's book "American Socialism of the Present Day."³ He highly commends the work, and regards it as "a faithful, helpful picture of the movement at this time of transition . . . really indispensable to the student of socialism." The book attempts to give a bird's-eye view of the movement, to sketch the political organization of socialism in the United States, noting its weak points as well as its strong ones, discussing problems of theory and tactics, and stating the position of the leading spokesmen of the movement, either in their own words, or in an impartial condensation of them.

There is a new note in the volume by Ameen Rihani: "The Book of Khalid."⁴ It is a study of America and the Americans by an immigrant. We have had so much in print telling what Americans think of the immigrant that it is relieving and profitable to let the immigrant himself take the floor and tell us what he thinks of us. Mr. Rihani, who was born, raised, and educated on the slopes of Mount Lebanon, "who entered the land of the free through the dingy portals of Ellis Island, and who learned to know America by the painful, but instructive process of beginning at the bottom and working upward," has written what is, in many ways, a remarkable book, full of delicately ironical touches.

¹ Soyer's Paper Bag Cookery. By Nicholas Soyer. Sturgis & Walton. 130 pp. 60 cents.

² Woman and Womanhood. By Dr. C. W. Saleeby. Mitchell Kennerley. 398 pp. \$2.50.

³ American Socialism of the Present Day. By Jessie Wallace Hughan. John Lane Company. 265 pp. \$1.25.

⁴ The Book of Khalid. By Ameen Rihani. Dodd, Mead & Co. 349 pp. \$1.30.

THE SEASON'S BEST FICTION

SOME NOVELS OF DISTINCTION

ONE of the notable tokens of American progress may be observed in the state of the book mart. Publishing houses are more and more willing to print, and the community is more and more apt to buy, writings addressed to cultivated minds. Even among the novels—some people consider all novels frivolous—this tendency continues to grow, manifesting itself through volumes of both native origin and foreign.

Practised pens have brought forth, this season, a group of choice fictional works, which, because they, through their excellence of craftsmanship, meet an exacting critical standard, there-



JENNIE GERHARDT

(As she is represented in the frontispiece of Theodore Dreiser's new novel noticed on the facing page)

fore, if on no other credentials than those of good literary art, fulfil a cultural function. Mrs. Wharton, for one, has achieved her New England tragedy of "Ethan Frome" with all the delicacy of an etcher intent upon the value of every line. Ethan Frome is a farmer afflicted with a shrill and bitter hypochondriac of an unhelping mate. Into their cheerless abode comes as a sort of housekeeper a pretty young cousin of the wife. The inevitable happens, and then fate plays a trick diabolical enough to content the holiest saint. For the lovers' attempt to die together results only in a miserable accident to the girl, who, a cripple for life, spends the rest of her long days with the couple, slowly drying up, souring, and growing a second affliction unto the harassed soul of Ethan Frome. With these New England rural types come into contrast certain sons and daughters of wild, stormy Dartmoor, delineated with master hand by Eden Phillpotts in his new romance "The Beacon" (Lane). Robert Herrick's self-torturing physician—see "The Healer" (Macmillan)—whose ambitious wife will have him ostentatiously successful regardless of his nobler aspirations—affords comparison in so far as concerns the subject of sensitive idealism, with the now chastened Helena Richie, so beautifully created by Mrs. Deland and playing a fresh part in that gifted writer's "Iron Woman" (Harper). Here the outstanding figure is however a wonderfully imagined female iron-master, shrewd, hard, and sordidly materialistic while manifesting undercurrents of loftiest integrity. Neither, in the briefest mention of this earnest book, should one pass over the tender, charming pages that describe the early lives of Helena's and the iron woman's children.

From Henry James one awaits no pæan of childhood, although his elaborately reluctant divulgence of "What Maisie Knew" sticks in the memory. "The Outcry" (Scribner) relates to the questioned genuineness of a Mantovana, which the urbane but astute Mr. Bender wants to acquire for his collection in America. Writing in a vein of less cryptic linguistry than is this author's wont, the sophisticated arch-verbalist provides a delightful social comedy played off by Belgravian *bon ton*. A very joy to *cognoscenti* of both the literary and pictorial arts must prove this latest regalement *à la* Henry James. Of him and William de Morgan it might almost be said that their language alone gives an education. As for "A Likely Story" (Holt), one feels inclined after reading it,—and having acquaintance with de Morgan's previous romances,—to ask whether there is anything this man does not know. He now reveals himself equally at ease in studios, spiritism, and stenography! And that without prejudice to an original story narrating how an old Italian-painted portrait, and its photograph too, conversed with twentieth-century Londoners. Romantic aspects of medieval France—see "The Song of Renny" (Scribner)—Maurice Hewlett conveys by means of the poetic feeling, the erudition, and the finely chiseled diction which place him first among the historical novelists of the Anglo-Saxon world today. In some ways he transcends Scott, notably at portraiture of character.

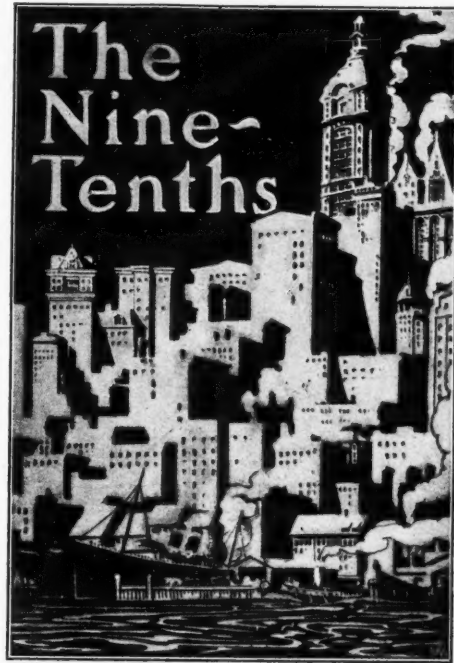
The profitable publication of foreign works like

Sudermann's "Indian Lily" (Huebsch) and Karin Michaelis' "Dangerous Age" (Lane) should help dispel the ancient wail "translations don't pay," for besides these the season's output includes half a dozen other meritorious products of continental origin. Also such publication seems to imply a more receptive state of mind toward the freedom of speech demanded by Puritan John Milton, but still resisted here by conscientious objectors. These would perhaps frown upon Sudermann's sketching of loose life at the German metropolis, or might object to the Dane's extraordinary study of what might in scientific parlance be termed psycho-pathological phenomena of the menopause. "We are all more or less mad then," declares a woman entering upon her change of life.

But sometimes an American novelist will fling into one's face, as it were, negation of this community's fast advancing mental development. For example, in "The Conflict" (Appleton)—hardly a novel of distinction, however—David Graham Phillips again shows himself obsessed with the politics of business and the business of politics, to the almost complete exclusion of esthetic and intellectual affairs from the ives of a *élite* of a great American city. In this book we find a young lady belonging to the best society of said city, despite the "four years at Wellesley, and two years about equally divided among Paris, Dresden, and Florence," in conversation with her presumably congenial friends, never making a reference to, or disclosing interest for, the Louvre or the Comédie Française, Giotto's bell tower or the Loggia dei Lanzi, the Court Opera or the Green Vaults. Theodore Dreiser's "Jennie Gerhardt" (Harper), a far better book, provokes analogous reflections. Mr. Dreiser, for example, having informed one that "the Kanes were wealthy and socially prominent," having endowed Lester Kane with a reflective and refined mentality, and having blessed him with much leisure to boot, sends this gentleman thus equipped on a foreign tour, and gives a full account of all that Lester Kane saw, felt, thought, said, in Liverpool, London, Baden-Baden, Berlin, Paris, Venice, Rome, Athens, Cairo, Luxor, Karnak, Austria, Switzerland, yes, renders a circumstantial budget of scenical, historical, poetical, artistical, philosophical, sociological impressions, in two pages of print. At the least this is incompetent character drawing, the more conspicuous in an author revealing unusually deep human sympathies; Jennie herself captivates one's heart of pity because of the lack of moral strength which accompanies her hunger for affection, her touching sense of gratitude, and her unchanging sweetness. But this tale possesses other strong qualities of merit, not the least of which is the author's perception of life's uncertainty and apparent lack of rational cohesiveness.

RELIGIOUS AND PHILANTHROPIC

Mr. Huebsch, the American publisher of Sudermann's two latest volumes, has this year extended the cultural scope of his catalogue by listing therein Hauptmann's most noted play "The Weavers" and his novel "The Fool in Christ." The carpenter's son Emanuel Quint, principal figure of this beautiful and lofty book, imagines himself the Saviour, and roams the Silesian countryside preaching the Nazarene dispensation in veritably apostolic language, scandalizing the authorities by his impudent assaults upon the constituted order. That precisely this would happen did Jesus really come back to earth, not only Hauptmann opines,



THE STRIKING COVER OF JAMES OPPENHEIM'S NEW NOVEL. (SEE NEXT PAGE)

but a Frenchman named Charles Morice. "The Re-Appearing" (Doran) tells of the actual Christ's sudden arrival in Paris one winter's day. As suddenly the population begins to reform. Family life becomes purified. The *ménage à trois* falls into discredit. A taste for simplicity and frugality sets in. Nobody frequents the theaters, the cafés are deserted, the jewelers' shops lose their customers, and the automobile industry falls flat. So does the champagne trade. Worse still, the Stock Exchange degenerates to a moral institution. And to crown all, a vast mob assembles in the Place de l'Etoile, and follows the Saviour up to Montmartre, where he delivers a subversive oration very like that reported in the fifth to seventh chapters of St. Matthew. Plainly something drastic must be done to prevent "the country from going to the dogs," and so on Christmas Day the Prefect of Police calls at the "Hotel of the Three Kings," and "regrets" that he must "request Monsieur" to absent himself from the territory of the French Republic forthwith. Meanwhile however the Parisians have commenced to tire of their own fanatical excess of virtue, so that the banishment of Jesus but anticipates popular opinion. *Vox populi vox dei.*

No such irony and no such force of directness do the two Englishwomen manifest who would promulgate Christian belief and conduct. Mrs. Humphry Ward forsooth marches up Keble and à Kempis, Bossuet, Harnack, Scherer, and a whole host of theologians ancient and modern, together with a living bishop and chapter of "the Church," in a six hundred and thirty page effort to bring "Robert Elsmere" up to date. But this eloquent lady's attachment to a local, national sect—the state church of England—impairs a sweeping spir-



AN ILLUSTRATION FROM "THE MAHATMA AND THE HARE"

itual potency, sets aflame no passionate conviction. For fervent feeling Miss Marie Corelli never leaves ought to be desired; and always must her philosophic mediocrity damage what she writes. "The Life Everlasting" (Doran), mystical, occult, follows up themes already mooted in "Ardath," "Barabbas," and other novels by this romanticist. "The Case of Richard Meynell," Mrs. Ward's tale, comes from the Doubleday press at Garden City. James Oppenheim and Clara E. Laughlin contribute "The Nine-Tenths" (Harpers) and "Children of Tomorrow" (Scribner) to the season's fiction list. Both show a warm altruism toward New York's manual toilers; each conceives a metropolitan editor whose culture, one might say, represents an irreducible minimum.

Finally, the Spaniard Ibañez instills disgust of bullfighting by "The Blood of the Arena" (McClurg), while Rider Haggard—erstwhile rejoicing in sanguinary contest between man and man—wishes "The Mahatma and the Hare" (Holt) to rouse up detestation against coursing, a British sport for perfect gentlemen which consists in pursuit of a frightened hare by hounds trained for this healthy amusement.

ITALIAN AND TOPICAL

Mr. Dreiser or Mr. Phillips, Mr. Oppenheim or Miss Laughlin notwithstanding, America's cultural development grows apace. Whereof increased public cordiality toward foreign authors and subjects affords telling evidence. Robert Hichens can count upon auditorship whatever his theme, but the iridescent setting of Rome's brilliant cosmopolitan *beau monde* renders "The Fruitful Vine" doubly readable. A childless husband's thirst for paternity is the prime factor of this richly emotional romance, the right to whose American imprinting Stokes & Company have acquired. Two lesser tales of Italy come from the Riverside Press—namely, Edith McVane's "Taran-tella" and Eugenia Frothingham's "Her Roman Lover," the same establishment sending forth "In the Shadow of Islam," which registers Demetra Vaka's impressions of the Young Turk party and prompts comparison of Turkish views on love and marriage with our own. Colette Yver supplies authoritative information upon the progress of feminism in France by means of a story entitled "Love versus Law" (Putnams), where admittance of French women to practise at the bar looms a prominent issue. More hotly than ever rages at the present time discussion around the subject of divorce, which public agitation an American and an English scribe separately reflect. But Joseph M. Patterson's "Rebellion" (Reilly & Britton) and Anthony Hope's "Mrs. Maxon Protests" (Harpers), both take the same general point of departure: "Winnie Maxon had broken a law and asked a question. When thousands do the like, the Giant, after giving the first-comers a box on the ear, may at last put his hand to his own and ponderously consider."

To the rather recent discovery that children—as well as women—have "rights," Constance Armfield's English story of "The Larger Growth" (Dutton) gives advertisement. From London too—though via Indianapolis, where the Bobbs-Merrill Company "keep store"—arrives I. A. B. Wylie's "Dividing Waters." A sharp satirical flavor at British expense quickens this more than merely competent romantic exposition of some differences between Herr John Bull and Mrs. Germania; and that calls to mind Pierre de Coulevain's surpassingly witty fictional criticism of that "Unknown Isle" (Casell)—situated between Leinster and Picardy—whose foibles never had a cleverer com-



COMPLETE COVER DESIGN OF "THE BLOOD OF THE ARENA"

mentator, Max O'Rell and Bernard Shaw not excepted. Sybil Spottiswode's "Her Husband's Country" (Duffield) also treats of Anglo-German divergences. "Flower of the Peach" (Century) brings forward observations by Percival Gibbon about the "nigger" problem in the new South African Union. Most topical of all—and yet perennial—appears the name of "Monna Lisa" on a new novel (Crowell).

SEQUELS AND SUNDRY

Art, science, philosophy, religion, politics, music—what branch of civilized interest does not Romain Rolland touch upon? "Jean Christophe in Paris" (Holt) continues the career of this restless soul, this arch-type of the modern man of culture. That notable seventeenth-century Dutchman, on the other hand, whom Marjorie Bowen made so clearly visual in "I Will Maintain," that same William of Orange takes front place in "Defender of the Faith" (Dutton) as partner of English Princess Mary and formidable opponent of mighty France. Arnold Bennett's "Clayhanger" succeeds "Hilda Lessways" (Dutton), leaving, in its turn, much for subsequent revelation. The young



"DID I FRIGHTEN YOU?"

(Frontispiece from "In the Shadows of Islam," by Demetra Vaka)

woman in question marries one George Cannon; she learns that he already has a wife, and then, after his disappearance, betrothes herself to Clayhanger without initiating him as to her marriage, only to be confronted by the expectation of a child—where the book comes to an end. A psychologist of first order, Arnold Bennett, however, betrays his absolute indifference to narrative pro-



COLETTE YVER

(Author of "Love Versus Law")

portion by giving Hilda five pages to fetch a pocket-handkerchief for her mother and eight to find out that she has wedded a bigamist. Clayhanger, too, being a man of his time,—and having perhaps read "Tess of the d'Urbervilles,"—one anticipates no irreconcilable rigidity on his part. That the twentieth-century male regards female frailties with less Oriental fierceness than his forefathers, a story like Mrs. Dejeans' "Far Triumph" (Lippincotts) or Miss Saanen's "Blind Who See" (Century) assuredly does proclaim aloud. But *chacun à son goût*, and if you sigh for tales of love modeled upon passing fashions and ideas, then buy yourself "The Money Moon," written by Jeffrey Farnol with charming literary grace, published by Dodd, Mead & Company in the city of New York, and persuading one—at \$1.25—that life's a happy dream. Among Mr. Farnol's mythological Arcadians of the present day appears a very nice, very good little boy, who reminds one of another, patented a quarter of a century ago by Mrs. Hodgson Burnett. Her latest tale, though, "The Secret Garden" (Stokes), marks an implied recantation from the manufacture of artificial infants, for this idyllic story of childhood contains much veracious characterization. Still, we feel Mrs. Deland's juvenile quartet—Elizabeth and David, Nannie and Blair—better little playmates, jollier and more genuine. Alfred Tennyson relates "A Portentous History" (Duffield), concerning the life of a young Scottish giant who at



ALFRED TENNYSON, GRANDSON OF THE POET, AND
AUTHOR OF "A PORTENTOUS HISTORY"

last joins a circus. Public unfriendliness to talent of unusual stature—this would seem the story's inner core; to its outward shaping have gone a portion of the greater Tennyson's tremendous rhetoric and also an excess of such lurid language as "Locksley Hall" embodies. The Victorian age receives half-hearted criticism at the hands of Lucas Malet—see "Adrian Savage" (Harper); but Mr. Morley Roberts overwhelms and utterly confounds Victorianism with stinging, impudent wit in "Thorpe's Way" (Century). Here the socialistic, atheistic hero proposes marriage to the anti-Victorian heroine at the dinner party where they make each other's first acquaintance.

Quite innocent of the irony and refinement distinguishing Mrs. Wharton's *Americana*, Mr. Harold Bell Wright's more primitive muse still fits the rugged subject of Coloradan reclamation. "The Winning of Barbara Worth" (Book Supply Company) indeed imparts a sense of the Western country's magnificent bigness and of its splendid destiny. But since all such pioneer work has devolved upon men, and could be accomplished without the presence of women, an injected conventional love story by no means enhances the value of this chronicle. In the case of George Gibbs' "Forbidden Way" (Appleton), also dealing with the development of Colorado, the stress given to amatory romance has greater justification, since part of the drama is played in social circles of New York. Other aspects of life are described by Hopkinson Smith's tale of the old South "Kennedy Square" (Scribner), and Joseph Conrad's novel of revolutionary Russia "Under Western Eyes"

(Harper). An engaging narrative called "Ember Light," written by Roy Gilson and published by the Baker and Taylor Company, devotes its pages to praise of steadfast domestic love.

SOME MISCELLANEOUS FICTION

Robert Chambers. "The Common Law." (Appleton.) Deals with studio life in New York.

G. F. Mertins. "A Watcher of the Skies." (Crowell.) Treats of loss of memory and hypnotism.

G. Wentworth James. "The Price." (Kennerley.) A married woman's intrigue with an aviator.

Horace Vachell. "John Verney." (Doran.) Present-day politics in England.

Hamlin Garland. "Victor Olnee's Discipline." (Harper.) A love story in which the hero's mother is a medium.

Three novels of religious tendency, with setting in Georgia, the Northwestern lumber region, and provincial England: Will N. Harben's "Jane Dawson" (Harper); Norman Duncan's "Measure of a Man" (Wevell); Florence Barclay's "Following of the Star" (Putnam).

Rex Beach. "The Ne'er-Do-Well." (Harper.) Adventures in Panama.

Cynthia Stockley. "Virginia of the Rhodesians." (Estes.)

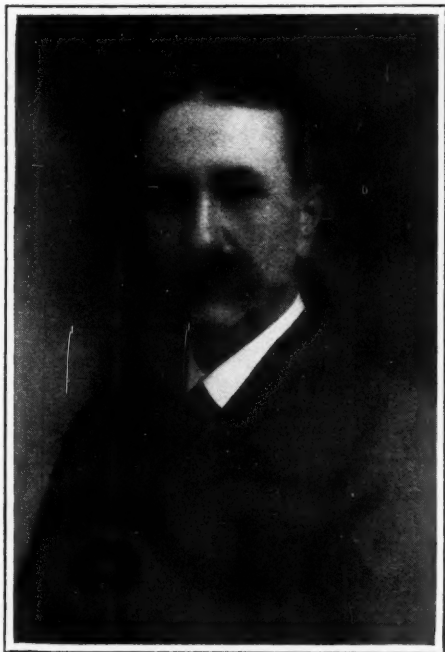
H. de V. Stacpoole. "The Ship of Coral." (Duffield.) Nautical adventure.

Pierre de Coulevain. "The Heart of Life." (Dutton.) The story of an unhappy marriage, with Swiss setting.

Myrtle Weed. "A Weaver of Dreams." (Putnam.)

Alfred Ollivant. "The Taming of John Blunt." (Doubleday, Page.)

J. A. Mitchell. "Pandora's Box." (Stokes.)



MORLEY ROBERTS
(Author of "Thorpe's Way")

THE SEASON'S BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

(SECOND NOTICE. SEE THE DECEMBER NUMBER)

THE fairy tales make the first appeal this month.

We noted last month the artistic writing of Miss Lagerlöf and of Anatole France. In "The Golden Spears," by Edmund Leamy (Fitzgerald)—fairy stories of Ireland, the author's style is not without charm, though he is not a finished artist like France. The preface tells us that the author was an expert at improvisation, and we can imagine how these stories told to children, of whom he was very fond, would hold them spellbound with a gripping fascination, though in the cold regularity of the printed type they are less perfect. The diction is at times refreshing, as, for instance: "Here's a spear that will pierce any shield, and here's a shield that no spear can pierce." But some will no doubt find it difficult to be reconciled to the absolute lack of moral balance in these tales. The heroes are not rewarded for their good deeds, but are simply haphazard recipients of the fairies' bounty.

One turns with peculiar satisfaction to the reprint of Thackeray's "The Rose and the Ring" (Crowell), where with all its horse-play, with all its extravagance (with even a touch of grossness that the editor of a child's book to-day might cut out), we have, as we have in Shakespeare, an absolutely moral foundation that the friends of childhood must welcome with unbounded delight. In J. R. Monsell's illustrations, his dainty figures of the heroine "Betsinda" are admirable, but his caricatures have not the genuine stamp.



From "The Golden Spears"

Thackeray's own comic drawings were superior.

Three richly illustrated books, in "The True Annals of Fairyland" series, illustrated by Charles Robinson, that come from E. P. Dutton, are "The Reign of King Cole," edited by T. M. Gibbons; "The Reign of King Herla," edited by William Canton; "The Reign of King Oberon," edited by Walter Jerrold. They give hundreds of well-known tales for a very small price, but we do not feel that Mr. Robinson, who has hitherto been a fairy-tale illustrator *par excellence*, has risen to his highest achievements in the illustrations, and we strongly object to all these classics being published without any authors' names attached to them.

T.W. Rolleston, in his "The High Deeds of Finn, and Other Bardic Romances of Ancient Ireland," illustrated by Reid (Crowell), reproduces folk-lore stories in almost their original form. Here, too, as in "The Golden Spears," there are times when justice goes by the board, where "might is right," but there are a larger number of cases in this book than in "The Golden Spears" where bravery is rewarded and virtue extolled. Whether or not a certain barbaric undercurrent in these tales is just the thing for children is a question. Similar doubts arise on perusing "Stories of Indian Gods and



From "The Reign of King Oberon"

Heroes," by W. D. Monro (Crowell), though otherwise a most fascinating book.

"The Sunset of the Heroes—Last Adventures of the Takers of Troy," by W. M. L. Hutchinson, is illustrated in admirable manner by Herbert Cole (Dutton), and the book is a worthy companion of "Half a Hundred Hero Tales," though the stories are not told with the simplicity of Hawthorne and Kingsley.

Among the tales that are classic, but do not belong to Greek life, also from Dutton, are "The Story of Parzival, the Templar—Retold from Wolfram von Eschenbach," by Mary Blackwell Aterlong, illustrations by William Ernest Chapman; "The Story of Bayard," by Christopher Hare, with illustrations by Herbert Cole; and a volume with nearly five hundred pages is "The Children's Shakespeare," retold by Alice Spencer Hoffmann, illustrated by Charles Folkard.

In order to interest boys and girls in natural resources and industries of the countries a series has been issued by the Penn Publishing Company, covering "The Story" of Gold and Silver—of Cotton, Leather, Wheat, Linen. Two volumes are already at hand, "The Story of Gold and Silver," by Elizabeth T. Samuel, and "The Story of Cotton," by Alice Turner Curtis.



From "The Story of Cotton"

Their pedagogic method is that of the Rollo books. For example, in order to explain to the boys how quicksilver is used in mining gold, the boys have had a lecture from Mr. Bailey on the mercury that makes up the amalgam in filling little Henry's tooth. We are not sure that the young folk will feel compensated for the absence of adventure in these books, by the presence of encyclopedic information, but their purpose is a good one. Let the child learn his lesson from the stories, even if his applause of them is not overenthusiastic.

The names of E. P. Dutton, as the American publisher, and Ernest Nister, as the London publisher, whose printing is done in Bavaria, in times past



From "The Children of the New Forest"

guaranteed that this printing would be superlatively good; but we regret a recent tendency toward crude coloring in the Bavarian printed books. The color sense in a child must be trained wholly by example, and it is as unfair to put crudely colored books before him as it would be to put ungrammatical books before him. It does not seem creditable to these firms to put forth such coloring as in "The Life and Adventures of General Spoolet, a Story of a Toy Soldier," by D. W. C. Falls. In a second book they issue, "The Adventures of Benjamin and Christabel," by Cyril F. Austin, the designing is very acceptable and the verse equally clever, while the coloring is much more subdued than in the previous book.

The historical or semi-historical stories come in two forms, some reprints from over the water, and some 1911 American stories. The foremost English classic (though not an importation, for the illustrations are by E. Boyd Smith, an American, and the book is issued in this country by Henry Holt) is Captain Marryat's well-known "Children of the New Forest." Marryat was a genuine story-teller. His "Bush Boys" should rank very near the "Swiss Family Robinson."

But it is a question whether our children will take quite the interest in English stories that they will in American history, and perhaps such stories as "Tom Strong, Washington's Scout," by Alfred Bishop Mason (Holt); "Peggy Owen at Yorktown," by Lucy Foster Madison (Penn); "The Young Continentals at Trenton," by John T. McIntyre (Penn); "Scouting for Light Horse Harry," by John Preston True (Little, Brown), will appeal more to their fancy.

Germane to these definite historical books are those which have historic types but cover an indefinite period, as, for instance, the

Indians of the Revolutionary War that figure in "The White Seneca," by William W. Canfield (Dutton).

Ernest Thompson Seton is an ideal author for boys, since he both writes and illustrates his work with ease, knows his subject, and has a comrade's interest in the juvenile audience he writes for, being Chief Scout of the Boy Scouts of America. His "Rolf in the Woods" (Doubleday, Page) is not wholly about animals, for the Boy Scout Rolf and the Indian Quonab contribute a plot around which the animals, including the little hero dog, Skookum, act as "supers," as it were, and form an attractive ensemble.

"The Young Alaskans on the Trail," by Emerson Hough, another author who knows nature at first hand (Harpers), is full of local color, both in text and illustrations.



From "The Airship Boys' Ocean Flyer"

Incidents pile one upon another and the episodes touch very near upon extravaganzas, in such books as "Young Crusoes of the Sky," by F. Lovell Coombs (Century); "The Cruise of the Kingfisher," by H. De Vere Stacpoole (Duffield); "The Airship Boys' Ocean Flyer, or New York to London in Twelve Hours," by H. L. Saylor (Reilly, Britton) (though here there is a Jules Verne realism in the tale, and the illustrations by S. H. Riesenberg are exceedingly realistic); and in "The Hero of Panama, a Tale of the Great Canal," by Captain Brereton (Caldwell).

Prominent among the girls' books is Mrs. Elaine Goodale Eastman's "Yellow Star" (Little, Brown). Mrs. Eastman has written with a purpose, and with an intimate knowledge of her subject, as did Miss Olcott. She wishes to vindicate the character of the Indian, and she has succeeded in characterizing "Yellow Star" in a vivid manner.

Akin to such books are stories where (though the author may not have been so single of purpose) the characters taken in the group arrange themselves in a *genre* picture that is without false coloring or overdone dramatic arrangement. Such are "The Katy Did Series," by Susan Coolidge, of which new editions have been issued by Little, Brown. "What Katy Did"; "What Katy Did at School"; "What Katy Did Next"; "Harmony Hall," by Marion Hill (Small, Maynard); "Friends in the End," by Beulah Marie Dix (Holt); "Joan of Rainbow Springs," by Frances Marian Mitchell (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard); and "Fairmount Girls in School and Camp," by Etta Anthony Baker (Little, Brown).



From "What Katy Did Next"

